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HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
Official Report
Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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Note:—In this part, a star (*) at the beginning of a speech denotes confirmation not received.

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3,900 workers had been retrenched. I think this is a wrong estimate. The real figure of workers retrenched would be about 1½ to 2 times this. For example, in Aurangabad the Textile mills, during this period, from 2,200 workers the strength has been brought down to 700 by the introduction of fourlooms; in A.C.C. Cement factory 1,500 workers were retrenhed from 1945 to 1953; in 5 Sugar Mills of Hyderabsad State the number of workers has been brought down from 2,705 in 1948 to 1951 as at present; in Allwyn Metal works, the strength of 1,500 workers in 1949, was reduced to the strength of only 996 to-day; in Singareni Collieries in 1949 the strength was 21,000 whereas now it is only 15,000; in the Hutti Gold Mines 150 workers have been retrenched. Apart from this, in the Osmanshahi Mills in Nanded, by introducing various methods of work load and rationalisation, about 600 workers are rendered temporary and my information is that the management is thinking of converting more permanent employees into temporary workers with a view to dispense with their services. This is the position with regard to retrenchment.

Regarding closures, I understand the Asbseston Cement wants to close down by retrenching 200 workers; the Allwyn metal Works is threatening to closue; the Old Mills has been closed from the last few months rendering 1700 workers without any job; the Zinda Tilismath factory is closed down; and we find that out of 15,000 workers in 600 expeller mills at least 7000 have been retrenched. We are hearing more and more about the closure of mills. Along with this we find that the work load has increased. In various mills, *e.g.* in the Nanded Mills, power looms have been introduced about two years back, and I recently heard that the Management wants to have power looms for all the machines. In this connection, I must point out to the Government that even at the Centre today there is a demand that this type of rationalisation which will result in retrenchment should not be allowed. I read in to-day's paper a news item from Delhi that a special meeting of the Congress Legislatiure Party was called to discuss the Congress Legislative Party's policy regarding rationalisation by introducing automatic looms in the textile industry. The Members of the Congress Party have pleaded with the Government that any rationalisation which results in retrenchment should not be introduced. Even in western countries, it is the view of the I. L. O. that rationalisation should not be allowed. The Delhi report says that even Shri Chandulal

Parikh, an Ahmedabad Mill-owner has said that there should not be the introduction of automatic looms in the textile industry because thereby unemployment is likely to take place ; and, moreover most of the mills will not be in a position to introduce automatic looms. In Osmanshahi and Azamzahi Mills by rationalisation, unemployment and retrenchment are taking place. We have urged the Government that necessary steps should be taken against this, but we find no steps have been taken. On the other hand, Government is boasting that the out-put has increased. Indeed we want that the out-put should increase, but it should not be through slave-driving machinery being introduced and by increasing the work-load. Here I may be permitted to point out that in the Hutti Gold Mines, the Charminar Cigarette Factory and other factories, the supervisory staff has been increased and we find that by increasing the supervisory staff and at the same time retrenching the other workers, the work-load has increased ; and, of course, production has increased. But this sort of increase in production does not help, because on the one hand it creates unemployment and on the other it increases absenteeism among workers. It has been complained that absenteeism among workers is increasing. But when the workers do not get any rest and it is beyond their capacity to work, they have to absent. We find that this increase in out-put is being thought of as a good thing. I for one feel that if by resorting to such methods more out-put is achieved, in the long run it will not help. On the other hand the machines will be worn out and also the workers will be worn out. I would request the Minister to look into the matter of retrenchment and work-load.

Coming to the subject of growing unemployment, I have to say that Government has not taken effective steps to combat this. Two years back when I brought this point to the notice of the house, I was told that an unemployment insurance Bill was being proposed. I learnt later on that the Hyderabad Government wrote to the Government of India regarding some sort of such a Bill. But this has been put into cold storage and so far we do not find any relief from Government. When the workers of the Old Mills were thrown out of employment, we demanded that Government should be in a position to give them unemployment relief. We pleaded with Government that out of the provident fund of the workers something should be given to them. To our great dismay, the Government has informed us that they cannot do even this. If the mill is

closed the workers have a right to get relief from their provident fund but we find that no such relief is forthcoming. If at the time of unemployment, no relief can come from the Provident Fund, then I do not understand why the Provident Fund should be there ; after all it is intended to provide relief to these workers in such situations. I, therefore, feel that Government has not been able to do justice to workers in this regard, specially to those in the Old Mills. We have been putting forward constructive suggestions in this matter, but nothing has been done by Government. Even the workers have gone to the extent of expressing their willingness to invest their Provident Fund and gratuity if the mill is opened. I also learn that the management would probably be in a position to open the Mill if the Government is prepared to increase the loan, *i.e.*, instead of 10 lacs, if the amount is doubled or tripled, it is possible that the mill can be opened. The success or failure of the Labour Department will depend upon whether they will take necessary steps to get the mill re-open. In this connection, on behalf of the workers, I assure the Government that their co-operation will be available to the fullest extent and the workers will be in a position to run the mill on a no-profit no-loss basis, taking only the absolutely necessary amount. In this way, till the machinery is replaced the workers are prepared to work. I would like to ask ; what more co-operation does the Government want ? The workers are not only prepared to invest the provident fund in the mill but also run it on a no profit no-loss basis. I plead with the Government that the problem of unemployment should be considered very seriously and something must be done, because this problem is growing more and more ; not only are the factory workers affected, but also the middle class employees in the factories as well as in Government offices are likely to be effected. Already, the employees in the Supply Department and Customs Department have been effected. This problem has assumed such a magnitude that the special attention of Government is necessary. In fact I would urge upon the Government of Hyderabad to move the Government of India in this connection. The other day I pleaded with the Deputy Minister for Labour that the closure of mills and growing un-employment should be treated on a special footing and the Government of India should be moved to see what could be done in the matter. I feel that the Government has failed to tackle this problem. The writing in the Constitution that right to work and full employment should be provided for cannot solve the problem. Specific steps have to be taken in

that direction. Of course, it may be asked : wherefrom are we to get the finances for this work ? I have suggested in this house many a time that certian resources are there, which should be tapped and by which it should be possible to meet the situation.

With regard to the problem of wages, the hon. Minister for Labour has said that the workers are demanding more wages. I will plead with him that the workers are not demanding more. That a worker should get a minimum wage of Rs. 30 I.G. is certainly not an exhorbitant demand. In Rs. 30 a person cannot live, but still the workers are not demanding a minimmu wage of more than that.....

The Minister for Public Works and Labour (Dr. G.S. Melkote) : I am afraid the paper has not fully reported my speech.

Shri V.D. Deshpande : All right.

At the same time, if not 100% let them get at least 70% of a living wage. Along with it, there should be a consolidation of dearness allowance to the extent of 50% in the basic wage. These are the simple demands which have been put forward by the A.H.T.U.C. and in Hyderabad also we have been putting forward the same. This thing has been considered by the Municipal Minimum Wage Board which has been set up by Government. I am sorry to inform the House that while the hon. Minister for Labour says that he wants to do as much as possible to the workers, I do not understand why the Labour Department is sitting tight over the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee had finished its work three or four months back and they have recommended the minimum wage, but the Government has not done anything about this Committee's recommendations and the Municipalities are not allowed to implement them. I would like to know the reasons for the non-publication of this particular report.

As regards wage boards, I have to say that they are not as representative as they ought to be. The various labour organisations of Hyderabad have been neglected. Only certain persons and organisations have been included in it. The two major organisations having large membership have not been included. For want of time, I cannot give the details, but I can say that at various places the INTUC

and the AHTUC have not been represented. I think those organisations should be represented.

I came to know that Government is taking an attitutde of indifference towards the Wage Boards. In fact, I was informed the other day by a high official of the Labour Department that the Wage Boards have come to the neck of the Government and there is a suggestion of the Government, that they should be abolished. I do not think that the situation demands this. The situation demands that the workers should be given a living wage. We are not demanding that but we are demanding minimum wage only. But even that minimum wage is denied. At the time of demonetization, the Wage Boards were established. One year has passed. Even today we find that nothing has come out of these Wage Boards and even if something comes out, we know what is going to happen to them. With regard to minimum wages for Municipal workers, we know what the Government is doing. If the Government appoints certain committees, they do not convene them at all and if ever they convene and some decisions are taken by the committee, they are not implemented. The result of all these is that the confidence of the labour is lost. I plead with the Minister for Labour that the report of the Minimum Wage Board for Municipal workers should be published and the recommendations implemented. At the same time I want Government to see that Wage Boards are instituted wherever necessary and they should function properly

Another thing I want to represent is that Dearness Allowance should be linked up with the cost of living index. I was told that at one time a certain Committee of the Labour Department was appointed to go into this matter and the needful will be done. May I ask why even after two years, we are told that the Dearness Allowance has not been linked with the cost of living index. Is not this an injustice that is being done to the workers? The Ministers say that they would do this thing and that thing in the House, but actually nothing is done to implement the promises.

I had proposed in this House that there should be compulsory provision of bonus out of profit. I may repeat it here, that at least Government should accept the workers as equal partners with the employers. If the employers are given 5% dividend, I will demand that the workers also should be given 5% bonus. Some such equitable basis should be there. It has been repeatedly complained that the workers are not

putting their might in the production. I will ask the Government what incentive is there for the workers to increase production. If we say that the workers will share 5% in the profit, there will be an incentive and there will be more production. Without proceeding on these lines, Government shows its inability to stand before the employers. When we say that this sovereign body, the Assembly, can pass a legislation to this effect, we are told that the Government of India will do it. I need not refer to the various pages of the proceedings of this House where the Minister said that an omnibus legislation is coming from the Centre, and therefore this House need not legislate.

Two years have passed and neither an omnibus nor a small bus legislation has come out so far. When hon. Shri V.V. Giri came here last year, I met him personally and told him of the difficulties of the workers. He said that a bill is under consideration. Nothing has come out.

I have spoken several times on the question of recognition of Unions. The then-Labour Minister promised that if there are two or more local unions in a particular concern, there will be a secret ballot and that union to which the workers overwhelmingly vote would be recognised. In the Osmanshahi mills, ballot papers were printed, a date was fixed, but the INTUC refused to participate in the whole elections and therefore the Management expressed its inability to conduct the elections, and therefore the other union was not recognised though it is working there for the last ten years.

In Shahabad an accident took place. As per rules and standing orders, the Union has the right to represent the workers. It can go inside the factory and represent the workers. When the question of investigating the accident came there, the management refused to allow it. Hon. Labour Minister knows very well that the same workers at Shahabad went on strike for 48 days for recognition of the union. The then Labour Minister promised that necessary legislation will be made. Where is it now? The other day when I brought in an amendment to the Shops and Establishments Act, I had great hopes of the new Labour Minister. But I am sorry to find that he has been wholly overpowered by the official machinery. He has become a wheel in the machine of the Labour Department which sits tight over him and the Department is continuing to ill-treat the workers and

kicking them. I have a charge to make against the Labour Department. The other day a particular Labour Officer attended a meeting of the Hotel Owners and guided them how they should put their case and how they should victimise the workers. In this way, I charge the Labour Department that it is biased against the workers. I have my own personal experience. When the question of victimisation of the workers of Osmanshahi Mills came two years back, I went to the Labour Commissioner and I found him sitting there. I found the Labour Department was against the workers. It is only at the insistence of Shri V. B. Raju that new vacancies were created and the workers were to some extent saved. Therefore, I find the attitude of the Labour Department completely biased against the workers. If this attitude of the Labour Department continues, we cannot call it the Labour Departnent but the "Employers, Department."

For want of time, without going into details, I will put a few points before the Minister. I have to refer to the victimisation of the workers that is taking place at various places. In Hutti Gold Mines, the President and Secretary have been victimised. In Shahabad, the Secretary has been victimised. In Zinda Tilasmath, the whole labour belonging to a partical Union was dismissed and the factory has been closed down. Even in RTD we find in Kazipet 23 workers were suspended because they attended the funeral of one of their colleagues who had committed suicide because he did not get a subsistence wage. In the Drainage Depar ment also certain labour leaders are not made permanent because they are union workers. In this way in various places, the active workers of the Unions are victimised. Regarding the victimisation of the Hotel workers I had placed the matter long before the House. I have to refer to the attitude of the Home Department in this connection as well. When workers are fighting peacefully and in a democratic manner, we find that Section 144 comes into vogue in various places and the workers are arrested and it is tried to break their movement by means of police repression. For want of time I cannot go into all the details, but these things have been bronght before the House several times.

Regarding the Labour Department itself I have to state two or three points to the House and to the hon. Minister. Firstly, I have to say that they have to abandon their bias towards employers. Secondly, they will have to leave their attitude of differentiating between union and union. To the Labour

Department the INTUC or the HMS or the AHTUC should be the same. There should be some objective test, as I said before namely a secret ballot where by the Unions could be recognised If the Labour Department differentiates between union and union, they will not be able to discharge their duties properly and do justice to the workers.

I have to point out that the staff in the Labour Department to implement the Shops and Establishments Act is too meagre. I had the other day represented the matter to the hon. Deputy Minister for Labour. I told him that the Shops and Establishments Act should be applied to Bhainsa, Dharamabad and other places where there is lot of trade going on. I was told that there is not sufficient staff and therefore they are not in a posi ion to apply this Act to those places. I plead with the Labour Department that when in this House lakhs and lakhs of rupees are being granted--that too to Departments which practise repression on the people I see no reason why we should have objection to grant the necessary amount to the Labour Department to implement an Act which will do good to the workers. Therefore, I plead that the Shops and Establishments Act should be applied to the various places and necessary increase in the staff of the Department should be made. At the same t me I have to po.nt out that there is a little top heaviness and wrong distribution of work in the department. Formerly as regards payment of compensation, the District Collectors were authorised to settle such matters. Now it is the Labour Commissioner who is to settle all these matters. I am told that a number of cases are pending for the last six months. It is better that the work is decentralised and given back to the District Collectors, because that would ensure speedy justice. Workers should not be made to run over from Nanded to Hyderabad to represent their case. That is waste of money and waste of time. I will request the Labour Minister to either decentralise this work like before or increase the staff.

Regarding the efficiency of the Department, I have to say that out of the cases that came before them, only 30 to 40% are settled every month. In June 1953, 153 cases were pending, out of which 66 were settled. In the same month 99 new cases were reported, out of which only 40 were settled. In the next month, in July 1953, 142 pending cases were there and 50 of them were settled, wh le out of 86 more cases, only 12 were settled. This shows that from 40% it has come down

to 30% and less and less number of cases are settled by the Department. In this particular connection I will have to point out that speedy settlement of cases is of immense importance to the workers. They cannot go on without wages merely because the cases are pending before the Department. It is a question of life and death if they are to be suspended or discharged and cases are not settled for months together.

As regard the Inspector of Factories, I have to say that accidents in the last two years have increased immensely. As per the Government statistics, upto the end of July 1952 there were 3 fatal accidents, 3 serious accidents and 132 minor accidents. But in the very next year we find that instead of 3 fatal accidents, there were 58, and instead of 3 serious accidents, there were 184 and instead of 132 minor accidents there were 1462. This abnormal increase in the accidents shows that the Chief Inspector of Factories is not working properly. Recently we submitted before the House the accident that took place in Shahabad where a crane crashed killing two workers. It is because the Department concerned is not paying sufficient attention, these accidents take place. I will plead with the Minister that he should look into the matter so that the accidents are stopped.

Another thing I wish to point out is that many of the factories are not registered in time. For example the Ratan Soap Factory was not registered in time and when the workers demanded registration for getting the various rights, the factory was allowed to retrench the workers, reduce the strength from 35 to 20 and when the strength was reduced to less than 20, the Factory Act was not applied and it was declared as an Establishment. Similarly with regard to De Chane, which had 60 workers, the Labour Secretary said that the Act does not apply to them. Only when the Union fought, it was atlast declared as a Factory. So we find from this that the employers go scotfree and it is only when the Union represents the Factory Act is applied. In the case of Jinda Tilasmath also, it was only after the Union was registered, the factory itself was registered. Similarly while dealing with the Factories, we find that justice is not done in time. For example, as regards old mills it was promised by the Ex-Labour Minister that he will specially see that swift justice is done to them. But we find that the hon. Judge of the Industrial Court is on leave for the last two months and I do not know whether some body has been appointed in his place

as yet and whether the case is going on or not. As far as I know, a week back the position was that there was nobody to hear the case. When the case of the Old Mills is such an urgent one, we find no Judge in the Industrial Court to hear the case.

We also find that in many a case the awards of the Courts are not implemented by the Labour Department. The Old Mills' Case has already been there. The Electricity Dept. award has not been implemented so far and in the case of Taj Glass, Taj Clay Works, Asbestos and other industries, I am told that the awards given by the Industrial Court were not implemented in time. My grievance is that the Labour Department does not come to the help of the workers in time and does not bring the necessary pressure on the employers.

One more point to which I wish to draw the attention on the House is regarding industrial housing. We were promised last year that a few thousands of houses would be constructed and a co-operative society was formed for that purpose; and it was given orders to construct a certain number of houses. I have a complaint from the co-operative society that the co-operation of the Government was lacking and that necessary funds were not given to it in time and that there was not sufficient encouragement for them. I also learnt that in fact the contractors brought some pressure on the Government in this connection and that the Government had recently called for tenders for the construction of 520 houses instead of giving the order to the co-operative societies I am also told by the representatives of the co-operative that their accounts have not been settled so far and that they have to pay amounts to so many people and that the Government is not paying them the necessary funds. In view of all these things, we feel that the attitude of the Government towards the co-operatives is lukewarm. Perhaps the then Minister who encouraged the co-operatives will be in a better position to judge, now that he is not a Minister. The Government should look into the matter and see that sufficient encouragement and help is given to the co-operatives. With proper help and encouragement, I feel that they will be in a position to construct the necessary number of houses.

Lastly, I have to say that the State Government have power to enact certain legislative measures in respect of labour matters because they fall under concurrent list. I had pleaded previously that certain legislative measures could

be brought by this House in this respect. The hon. Minister himself in the Conference of Labour Officers had admitted that the Government have power to promote this Legislation, but we do not find any such Legislation being enacted. For instance, the Bombay Government have certain Legislation whereby the Labour has a right to go direct to the Labour Courts. It has been my point that just as an ordinary person can go to Court and get relief, when a worker finds that justice has not been done to him, it should be possible for him to approach the Labour Courts directly for relief. In Bombay there is a certain proforma which has to be filled by an employer before he can change the conditions of work. Only after filling up the form the employer can change the conditions of work. But in Hyderabad no such thing exists. That is why in Nanded for the last two years, the Management have been changing the conditions of work, but the labour is helpless in the matter because the management is not obliged to to consult the Labour in the matter. Similarly, recognition of unions, unemployment insurance and other matters are under the purview of the State Government. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government that they should move in this direction and see that adequate relief against unemployment is given and that the workers' rights are safeguarded. I hope the hon. Minister for Labour would consider this problem seriously.

The subject of my other one or two cut motions, strictly speaking, do not come up in today's discussion, but I would just like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a represenatation which I have received regarding the building 'Snowdon'. I understand that though there is a big demand for this Building, the Government is under-selling it. I would be obliged if the hon. Minister clarifies the position.

శ్రీ బి. కృష్ణయ్య (ఖమ్మం—జనరల్):
స్పీకర్ సర్,

పాలేరు ప్రాజెక్టు కట్టి దాదాపు పాతిక సంవత్సరాలైనది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు క్రింద ౧౯,౬౦౦ ఎకరాలు సాగు కావాలని ఎస్టిమేటు చేయడం జరిగింది. కాని.....

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Mr. Speaker, Sir, should the discussion of today be confined to Labour or P.W.D. or to both?

Mr. Speaker: I think it is better that the speeches are confined only to Demands relating to the Labour Department.

کل پی - ڈبلیو - ڈی کے بارے میں جو کٹ موشنس تھے وہ جملہ سو کے گئے تھے اور یہ طے کیا گیا تھا کہ آج صرف لیبر ڈپارٹمنٹ کے بارے میں بحث کی جائیگی۔

شری بی - کرشنیا - نلنگانے کے پراجکٹ کے بارے میں ایک ہی کٹ موشن ہے اور اس کٹ موشن پر ڈسکشن نہیں ہوا ہے۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - کل ساڑھے آٹھ بجے تک موقع دیا گیا تھا۔
شری بی - کرسنیا - کل میں پانچ مرتبہ کھڑا ہوا لیکن موقع نہیں دیا گیا۔

لیبر ڈپارٹمنٹ کے بارے میں کچھ کہنا ہے۔ اس ڈپارٹمنٹ کے بارے میں کچھ کہنا ہے۔ لیبر ڈپارٹمنٹ کے بارے میں کچھ کہنا ہے۔ లేబర్ విషయంలో కూడా కొంత చెప్పవలసి ఉన్నది. అదీ ఏమంటే, ఖమ్మంలో ఈ మధ్య (హమాలీలు) బండ్ల కార్మికుల సమ్మె జరిగింది. ఈ సమ్మె ఎవరు చేశారనే దానినిగురించి నేను ఇక్కడ ఒక విధమైన తీర్మానము ప్రవేశపెట్టడం జరిగింది. కాని, అది ప్రభుత్వానికి సంబంధించింది కాదని, అది అంత అత్యవసరమైన సమస్య కాదని దానిని త్రోసిపుచ్చటం జరిగింది. వాస్తవానికి అక్కడ సమ్మె చేసినది కార్మికులు కాదు. అక్కడ వున్నటువంటి ఫ్యాక్టరీ యజమానులు వర్తకులు కలిసి కార్మికులమీద సమ్మెచేయడం జరిగింది. వాస్తవానికి విరుద్ధంగా రిపోర్టు పంపించడం జరిగింది. కార్మికులు అంతాకూడా కమ్యూనిస్టుల ప్రభావముతో నడుస్తున్నారని గుగా కార్మికులు ఎక్కువ జీతాలకోసం సమ్మెచేయడంవల్ల మార్కెటు జాదు అయిందని, అందువల్ల రైతాంగానికి ఇబ్బంది జరుగుతోందని వర్తకసంఘం ప్రకటించడం జరిగింది. అదేప్రకారం ఇక్కడకు రిపోర్టు చేరింది. అంతకుముందు సమ్మె ప్రారంభించిన రోజుల్లో కలెక్టరు చెప్పిందేమంటే "కార్మికులు సమ్మెచేయడంలేదు; వర్తకులే కార్మికులమీద సమ్మెచేస్తున్నారు;" అని తమ అభిప్రాయమును తెలియజేయడం జరిగింది. తరువాత ఏమి రాయబారాలు జరిగాయో, లేక ఏమి తతంగం జరిగిందోగాని, నాలుగురోజుల తరువాత కలెక్టరు స్లేటు ఫిరాయించడం జరిగింది. కార్మికులను "మీరు పనులలో చేరతారా? లేక మిమ్మల్ని అరెస్టుచేయమంటారా? " అని అడగడం, "మీ ఇద్దరి పోట్లాటలు తగ్గకపోతే రిమాండులో పెడతామని" బెదరించడం జరిగింది. ఈ విధంగా వారిని బెదరించడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేశారు.

గత సంవత్సరం ఒకసారి కార్మికులు ఎక్కువజీతాలకోసం సమ్మె చేశారు. అదే రోజుల్లో బూర్గుల రామకృష్ణారావుగారు ఖమ్మంరావడం జరిగింది. వారు వచ్చినపుడు వర్తకులు, కార్మికులు ఇద్దరుకూడా వారికి తమ కోర్కెలను చెప్పుకొన్నారు. ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు అక్కడ వున్న కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రెసిడెంటు, మున్సిపల్ చైర్మన్, కలెక్టరు ఈ ముగ్గురుతో ఒక కమిటీని వేయడం జరిగింది. ఆకమిటీ నిర్ణయించిన ప్రకారంఅమలు జరుపవలసిందిగా చెప్పారు. ఈ కమిటీ ఒక నిర్ణయం చేసింది, అది ఏమంటే, నూరు బస్తాలను కార్మికులు బండ్లమీద వేసుకుపోయినట్లయితే తొమ్మిది రూపాయలు ఇవ్వాలనేది. అదేప్రకారం కార్మికులు అంగీకరించి నేటివరకు పనిచేస్తూ వచ్చారు. కాని మావుకార్లు ఫ్యాక్టరీ యజమానులు "మేము వందబస్తాలకు తొమ్మిది రూపాయలు ఇవ్వలేమని వందపల్లెలకు తొమ్మిది రూపాయలు ఇస్తామని" పేచీలుపెట్టడం జరిగింది. ఆ రకంగా వంద బస్తాలకు తొమ్మిది రూపాయలు ఇవ్వనందువల్ల పని ఆగిపోయింది. ఇప్పుడు ఎవరు సమ్మె చేస్తున్నారనేది దీనినుంచి స్పష్టంగా

తొలిపోతుంది. ఈ సమ్మె ప్రారంభించిన తరువాత, ఐదవరోజున నేను దీనిని గురించి విచారణ తీర్మానము తీసుకరావడం జరిగింది. కాని ఆరోజున డెప్యూటీ మంత్రిగారు చెప్పిన సమాధాన మేమంటే, "ఆ సమ్మె పరిస్కారమవుతుంది; ఇవాళో రేపో పూర్తిగా పరిస్కారమవుతుంది" అని చెప్పారు. కాని 40 రోజులవరకు సమ్మె సాగింది. ఇరవది ఒకటో రోజుకూడ మార్కెటు బందు అయినది. మార్కెటు అధికారులుగాని, అక్కడవున్నటువంటి లోకల్ ఆఫీసర్సుగాని షావుకార్లు, వర్తకులు. బుద్ధిపూర్వకంగా మార్కెటు బందు చేస్తున్నప్పుడు ఏమీ మాట్లాడలేక పోయారు. అక్కడ వున్నటువంటి మార్కెటు ఆఫీసరు వర్తకులకు పూర్తిగా దాసుడుగా తయారైపోయాడు. వర్తకులు ఏమి చేసిన ఆఫీసరు జోక్యం తీసుకోవడంలేదు. దాని ఫలితంగా వారు ఏమి చేసినాసరే, చలామణి అవుతోంది. మంత్రులెవరైనా ఆ ప్రాంతానికి వచ్చినప్పుడు వారి ఇండ్లలోనే మకాంవేసి, విందులు తీసుకోవడం, వారిని కార్లల్లో ఎక్కించుకొని తిరగడంవల్ల అక్కడవున్న వర్తకులు వారు ఏమిచేసినా తమదేరాజ్యమని ప్రవర్తించడం జరుగ తోంది. ఆ ఫలితంగా కార్మికులపై కక్షకట్టి, మొన్న 40 రోజులవరకు సమ్మె సాగించారు ఈనాటివరకుకూడా గతసంవత్సరం నిర్ణయించిన రేటును ఇవ్వడానికి నిరాకరిస్తున్నారు. దానిని గురించి డెప్యూటీమంత్రిగారు చెప్పేదేమంటే, అది రిజిస్టర్డు సంఘం కాదని, అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వానికి దానికి ఏమీ సంబంధంలేదని చెప్పడం జరిగింది. ఇది ఒకవైపున ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమని చెప్పుకొంటూ రెండోవైపున కార్మికులది రిజిస్టర్డుసంఘం కానందున, ఆ కార్మికులకు ప్రభుత్వానికి సంబంధం లేదని చెప్పడం అంటే, ఇది ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమని అనిపించుకోవడం పరిహాసం అవుతుందని అభిప్రాయ పడుతూన్నాను. ప్రభుత్వం కార్మికుల ఎడల ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నటువంటి ప్రవర్తనను మానుకొని వారికి సక్రమమైన న్యాయం కులుగజేస్తారని ఆశిస్తూ ముగిస్తున్నాను.

శ్రీ. ఎల్. కే. షరాఫ్ (రాయచూరు):—మిస్టర్ స్పీకర్ సర్

ఈ దిన కార్మికర రక్షణ బగ్గె కెలవు టీకె టప్పణెగళన్ను విరోధ పక్షద నాయకరు మాడుత్త అవరు సుమారు 3 వర్షద హిందె అవరు విధాన సభెయల్లి తందంథ తన్న తీర్మానద బగ్గె విధాన సభెగె నెనపు మాడికొట్టు ఆ తీర్మానదల్లి హలవు ఉపయుక్త ముఖ్య విషయగళు బందిల్లవెందూ హేళిదరు. ఈ ఎరడు వర్షద మధ్యదల్లి సర్కారవు యావు ముఖ్య కార్యగళన్ను మాడి కార్మికరిగి రక్ష తొందరెగళన్ను కష్ట నిష్ఠురగళన్ను దూరమాడిల్లవెంతలూ బహళ జోరా టీకె మాడిదరు. అవరిగె నెనపిదె. ఈ సమయదల్లి ఆ తీర్మానద బగ్గె మాతనాడు వాగ ఆగిన కార్మిక మంత్రిగళు Central Parliament నల్లి యావ మసూదె గళూ పాసు మాడద పరిస్థితియల్లిదువు ఎంబుద్ద గొత్తిదె. ఆదరె ఇదర మసూదె గళు ఒందు కానూను రూపదల్లి బందిల్ల. ఇదక్కె ఎష్టో కారణ ఇరబహుదు. ఆ మసూదెగళన్ను తరలిల్లవెంబుదక్కె అసంతృప్తి వ్యక్తమాడిదరు. ఆనంతర కేంద్ర సర్కారక్కె ఇదరల్లి కెలవు దొడ్డ దోషగళు కండు బరువుదిల్ల. అదరల్లి కార్మిక దృష్టియింద ఇన్నూ సుధారిసబేకాగిదె. ఈ దృష్టియల్లి అవు హిందె హోగిరబేకు. ఈ ఒందు విళంబ కార్మికర హిత దృష్టియింద ఒళ్ళెయదాగబహుదు ఎంత నాను

ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು Retrenchment ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ Factory ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದರಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ನಾನು ಉಳಿದ Factory ಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಏನೂಹೇಳಲಾದರೆ ರಾಯಚೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ Hatti Gold Mines ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡುವರುಷದ ಒಂದೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಬಹಳ ಅನಾಗರಿಕ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಹಡುಕಬೇಕೆಂದು Constitution ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೆಂಡು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಕರು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಷ್ಟು ನನಗೆ ಅನುಭವವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ನನಗಿರುವ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಮಾಲೀಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವರೋ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅವರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವರೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಹಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. Hatti Gold Mines ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಸುಮಾರು ೧೮೫ ಜನರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು. ಆದರೆ ಅದಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪದೂರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವರನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದು ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಸುಮಾರಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನಾಯಕರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಏಕೋ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಬಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಒಬ್ಬಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆರ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಇರಬಹುದು. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಹಿತ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಲದಸಲ್ಲದ ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ Factory (Mines) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರು ಬೆಳೆದ ಹೊಲದ ಪೈರನ್ನು ಕೊಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದು, ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಬೆದರಿಸುವುದು, ಈ ತರದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕನಿರುಪಧ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಏನೋನೋ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ್ರ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ಉಪದ್ರವ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ತರದಲ್ಲಿ Labour Government ಕೆಲಸ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಬೆನ್ನು ಚಪ್ಪರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಮಾಲೀಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಹೊರಿಸಬಾರದು. ಅವರು Basic Wages ಅಂದರೆ ಮೂಲ ವೇತನ, ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿವಾರಕ್ಕೆ, ರಜಾ ರೂಲ್ಸು, ಮತ್ತು ವೇತನ ಸಹಿತ ರಜಾಗಳು ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಇವುಗಳ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ನೆನಪುಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನುಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರು. Wage Boards ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ, Terms of Reference, Basic Wages ಮೊದಲಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆ Wage Boards (Statutory) ಕಾನೂನು ಆಗಿಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ State Wage Boards ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ

ಬರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಾರಸು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದು ಎಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ಇನ್ನು ಅವರು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವಿಭಾಗವು, ಸರಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಖಾತೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾಲೀಕರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅದರ ಧೋರಣೆ ಇರುತ್ತೆ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ಅನಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೆ ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತುಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷ ಪಂಗಡದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮುಖ್ಯ Labour Department ಅದರ ಹೆಸರು Labour Department ಆದರೂ ಕೇವಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದು, ಒಂದು Industry ಕಡೆಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಹೇಳಲಾರರು, ಹೇಳಲೂಬಾರದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ Industry ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಹಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಗೇನೆ Labour Department ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಂತದಲ್ಲಿ Industry ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರದೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಕೆಲಸಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅಲಿಯಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ:

"Don't kill the Goose that lays the Golden Egg!"

ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಗಾದೆಯನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಾನು ಈ ಮಾತು ಹೇಳುತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆಯ ಅತಿರೇಕ ಅವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಇರಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಇದೆ ಆದರೂ ಈ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು Exception ಆಗಲೀ Not a Rule ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ Labour Officer ಗಳು ಹೀಗೆ ಏನೋ ಮಾಡಿರಬಹುದು ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತುಂಬ Department ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ತರದ ಅಪವಾದ ಹೊರಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗು ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು Tribunal Industrial Court ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಹ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಾಯಿತು ನಾಯಕರಿಗೆ, ವಿರೊಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಠಿಣಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಯಾವ ಹಳೆಯ ಗಿರಣಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರದು, ಗಿರಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಿಂದ ಆಕಾರ್ಖಾನ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ರಜಾದ ಮೇಲಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದೂ ಅದರಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದೂ, ತಾರ್ಮ ದೂರನ್ನು Court ಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಏನೇನು ತಮಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕೋ ಅವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವುನಿವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಷ್ಟದಾಯಕ ವಿಷಯವೇ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು Court ನ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ Labour ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಆಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ರಜವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಈ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ನಮ್ಮ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ನೋಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಆದರೆ ಇದರ ಸಾಧ್ಯಾಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೂ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ನಿಜ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಇದು ತಿಳಿದ ವಿಷಯ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ಎರಡು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ನೋಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳು

ತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗತನ ಹೇಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದ ತೋರಿಸುಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲೊಂದೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರಕಾರಗಳು ಅವರು ಯಾವಯಾವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಹಿತಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಇದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವಿಷಯವೇ. ಏಕೆ ಇದನ್ನು ತಿಳಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಕೈಗೊಂಡದ್ದರಿಂದ ಏನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟುದೂರಮಾಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಇದೊಂದೇ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕು, ಮುಗಿಸಬಲ್ಲೆವು ಎಂಬುದು ಈಗ ಸಾಧ್ಯದ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಲು Government ವಿಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಲುಸಾಧ್ಯವೋಅಷ್ಟುಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಬಿಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯ ಆದರೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೇ ಇದನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಆಗದ ಮಾತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದುಸರಿಯಾದ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರು ವಗೆಡೆಕ ನಾವು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇದುಹೇಗಿಜೆ ಅಂದರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂತೋಷ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಲು, ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಹೀಗೆಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಸೈನಿಕರು ಏನಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ (Ex-Service nen) ಈಗ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಅವರನ್ನು Rehabilitate ಮಾಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ವಿಭಾಗವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಇದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ, ಅಮ್ಮಗುಡ, ಜವಹರನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಫತೆನಗರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಜನರನ್ನು ವಾಸಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ಸರಕಾರವು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಸಂತೊಷವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸೈನಿಕರಗೆ Ex-Army-Men ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು: ಇಂತಹ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವರ್ಗವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅಪವಾದ ಹೊರಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ Cut Motions ಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವರೆಂದು ಆಶೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸರಾವು (ಮಹಬೂಬಾಬಾದ್—ಜನರಲ್):

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮಹಾಶಯಾ,

ಮಾನಿಕೋಟಲ್ಲೋ ವುನ್ನ ಅಗ್ಗಿಪೆಟ್ಟಲ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರೀಲ್ಲೋ ೫ ಸಂವತ್ಸರಮುಲನ್ರಿತಮು, ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦೦ ಮಂದಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕುಲು ಪನಿಚೆಸ್ತುವುಂಡೆವಾರು. Output ಕಾನ್ನಿ ವಂದಲಗ್ರೋಸುಲುಂಡೆದಿ.

డా. మేల్కోటే : ఎక్కడవున్న దండీ ?

శ్రీ శ్రీనివాసరావు : మానికోటలోని మహబూబీయా మ్యాచ్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ. పోలీసు యాక్షను క్రితము అక్కడ ఒక తురకవాడు యజమానిగావుండెను. కొన్ని బెదరింపులకు లోనై అతను కాండీషీకుడుగా పాకిస్తానుకు పారిపోవడం జరిగింది. తదుపరి ఆ ఫ్యాక్టరిని ప్రభుత్వం Evacuee Property గా వశం చేసుకొన్నది. అప్పడి నుండి ౨౦౦ కార్మికులు, తదుపరి ౧౫౦, తదుపరి ౭౦, తదుపరి ౪౦, ఈ రోజున ౨౦ మంది మాత్రమే ఆ ఫ్యాక్టరీలో పని చేయుచున్నారు. ఆఫ్యాక్టరిని Evacuees హస్తగతం చేశారు. ఇంతవరకు ముగ్గురు Evacuees పేరుమీద Allot అయినది. ఆ ముగ్గురూకూడా ప్రజల హక్కులకు వ్యతిరేక గా నడుస్తూ ఫ్యాక్టరీలో కార్మికులను రిట్రెంచ్ Retrench చేస్తూవచ్చారు. కార్మికులు వారి జీతాల విషయంలో ఎక్కువకోరుటలేదు. ఉన్నజీతాలను రక్షించేదుంకు సెక్యూరిటీ Security కోరుతున్నారు. ఆ సెక్యూరిటీ అడగగా ఒక్కడికి కూడా యివ్వలేదు.

[Shrimathi Masuma Begum (Chairman) in the Chair]

కార్మికులు తమ సెక్యూరిటీకోసం పోరాడవలసిన పరిస్థితులువచ్చి "ఏమిటి, మా అవస్థ" అని అడిగితే పోలీసును పిలిపించి దొంగకేసులు పెట్టించడం కార్మికులను అన్యాయంగా చిక్కుల్లో యిరికించడం, కార్మికులలో చీలికలు తీసుకువచ్చి పోరాటాలు పెట్టి ఏడ్పించడం జరుగుతోంది. ఈ విధంగా చేసి దినదినం కార్మికులను తగ్గిస్తున్నారు. "ఏమిటిది ?" అని అడిగితే, యిది సెంట్రల్ గవర్నమెంటుకు సంబంధించినది, ఈ ప్రభుత్వానిది కాదు అని అన్నారు. దీని విషయమ్మై ఎన్నోసార్లు మెమోరాండములు పంపాం. కార్మికులు యూనియన్ పెట్టి Allottee తో రాయబారాలు నడిపిన ఫలితంగా ౫ ఒడంబడికలు జరిగాయి. కాని వాటి ఫలితం ఏమీ కలగలేదు. ప్రతిఒడంబడికను Allottee విఘ్నంచేస్తూ వచ్చాడు. చివరకు విసుగుచెండి యూనియన్ రిజిస్టరుచేయించి గవర్నమెంటు తరపునుంచి Tribunal Meetings పెట్టించడం జరిగింది. నాలుగుసార్లు పెట్టారు. ప్రతిసారి ౧౦ మంది కార్మికులను రీట్రెంచ్ చేయడం జరిగినది. తదుపరి గవర్నమెంటు కస్టోడియన్‌దగ్గర Agreement జరిగింది. "౧౩౮ మంది కార్మికులకు తక్కువ తీసుకోను. అంతమందికి తప్పకుండా ఉద్యోగాలుయిస్తాను. పాతవాళ్లను ఉద్యోగాలనుంచి తొలగించను" అని Allottee తో Agreement జరిగింది. కాని దానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా చేస్తున్నాడు. ఆ ఫ్యాక్టరిని ఈ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని తీసుకోండంలో యిది మా హస్తగతంలో లేదు ; ప్రత్యేకంగా సెంట్రల్ గవర్నమెంటువారిది అని అంటారు. అందుచే సెంట్రల్ గవర్నమెంటుకు వ్రాయడంజరిగింది. కాని పర్యవసానం యింతవరకేమీ తేలలేదు. Conciliation Board రెండుసార్లు Fail అయింది. తదుపరి Industrial Court కు Recommend చేయడం జరిగింది. కాని Legal Ways ఈ ఖానూన్ పద్ధతుల్లో కార్మికులు పోరాటాలు చేశారు. ఆ పద్ధతుల్లో కార్మికులు నడుస్తున్నారు. కాని దినదినం రిట్రెంచ్‌మెంట్ ఎక్కువవుతోంది. Out put, ఉత్పత్తి తగ్గిపోతోంది. మనభారతదేశంలో మానికోట అగ్గిపెట్టెల ఫ్యాక్టరీ 3 వ దర్జాలో వస్తుంది. అటువంటి 3 వ దర్జాలో వున్నటువంటి ఫ్యాక్టరీలో యిప్పుడు Out put తగ్గిపోతోంది. అక్కడవున్నటువంటి యజమాని, Allottee, కార్మికులను రీట్రెంచ్

చేయకూడదు. Unemployment ఎక్కువైపోతోందని కార్మికులు సమాధాన పడ్డతులకు సిద్ధమై నడిపించడానికి ప్రయత్నించారు. కాని ఫలితం, ఈ రోజున ఆ ఫాక్టరీలో సుమారు ౫౦ మంది కార్మికులు మాత్రమే పనిచేస్తున్నారు. గత సంవత్సరం గౌ. మంత్రి రాజుగారు వున్నప్పుడు మేము మెమోరాండములు పంపాము. వారుదానిని గురించి రికమెండుచేశారు. దానిని గవర్నమెంటు Hand over చేసుకొని Allottee కి యివ్వకుండా పని నడపించవలసినదని చెప్పి కోరటం జరిగింది. దాని విషయంలో Commerce & Industries నుంచి ఇంజినీర్లు వచ్చారు వారు అక్కడ పరిస్థితులు ఎన్‌క్వైరీచేసి రిపోర్టు వ్రాశారు. లంకాఫీరు Boiler ౧౦౦ Horse power ఉన్నటువంటి ఫ్యాక్టరీలో ౫౦ మంది కార్మికులు మాత్రమే పని చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ ౧౦౦ H. P. పూర్తిగా Uitilize చేయుటలేదని వ్రాయడం జరిగింది. కాని యింతవరకు దానినిగురించి పర్యవసానం కాలేదు. ఆ ఫ్యాక్టరీలో రిక్రెంచ్‌మెంట్ ఎందుకు ఎక్కువౌతోందో, ఆ సమస్య యిప్పుడు కావాలి. Owner of the Concern ను Indian Citizen గావప్పకొని అతనికి Indian Citizen ship rights యిచ్చి ఫ్యాక్టరీని యివ్వడమా, లేదా గవర్నమెంటు స్వయంగా Hand over చేసుకొనిపూర్తిగా ౧౦౦ H. P. Utilize చేసి ౫౦ మంది కార్మికులను పేసుకొని పూర్తిగా పనిసాగించడమా అనేది యిప్పటి సమస్య. ఇదంతా Central Govt. ది అంటే అక్కడ కార్మికులు అనేక బాధలకు లోనౌతున్నారు. సెంట్రల్ గవర్నమెంటు యొక్క లీగల్ పద్ధతులు ఆలోచించే దృష్టి కార్మికులకు వుండదు. కార్మికులు చూసేది తమకు ఉద్యోగం వుంటుందా? సెక్యూరిటీ వుందా? తమ డిమాండ్సు నెరవేరతాయా? అని చూస్తారు గత నాలుగు సంవత్సరముల నుండి ఈవిధంగా అక్కడ జరుగుతోంది. అనేకసార్లు Strike చేయడానికి అల్లాటిలు ప్రయత్నించారుకూడా. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలోకూడా కార్మికులు, Strike చేయకుండా గవర్నమెంటు సహాయంతో Conciliation పద్ధతిలో నడుస్తూవచ్చారు. Conciliation పద్ధతి Fail అయిందని గవర్నమెంటు బుజువుపరచుకొని Industrial Court కు పంపడం జరిగింది. ౪ సంవత్సరాలనుంచి పరిష్కారం కావడం లేదు ఎన్నటికి పరిష్కారం అవుతుందోతెలియదు. భారతదేశంలో మూడవ దర్జాలోవున్న యీ ఫ్యాక్టరీ మూలపడకుండా, ప్రభుత్వం దీనిని జాతీయ సమస్యగా తీసుకొని పరిష్కరించి, నిరుద్యోగ సమస్యను నిర్మూలించే పద్ధతిలో కార్మికులకు సెక్యూరిటీ యివ్వాలి. ఈ దృక్పథంతో వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వం వారు పూనుకొనాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇప్పటికీ ఈ ఫ్యాక్టరీ ముగ్గురు Evacuees చేతుల్లోపడింది. ఇప్పడున్నవారిని తీసేసి యింకొకరిని వేస్తే ౪ గురుఅవుతారు. ఇక Allottee లకు వప్పజెప్పకుండా గవర్నమెంటు Hand over తీసుకొని ఈ పరిశ్రమ నశింపుకాకుండా కాపాడడానికి దీనిని జాతీయ సమస్యగా విచారించి ఈ ఫ్యాక్టరీని సక్రమమార్గంలో నడుపుతారని ఆశిస్తు యింతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను.

* శ్రీ యన్. రామనాధం (హనుమకొండ):

స్పీకర్, సర్,

ఈ లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటును గురించి కొద్దిగా చెబుతాను. నేనుకూడా పది సంవత్సరముల నుంచి లేబరు సమస్యలలో పనిచేస్తూనేవున్నాను. ఈ పది సంవత్సరముల అనుభవంలో ఈలేబరు

డిపార్ట్‌మెంటు ఎక్కడెక్కడ ఏమిచేసినది? కార్మికులకు ఏమైనా మేలుచేసిందా? అని తలచుకుంటేమాత్రం చాలా విచిత్రంగా యీ లేబరు డిపార్ట్‌మెంటు చర్యలు కనిపిస్తాయి. మన అసెంబ్లీలో యీ లేబరు సమస్య మీద చర్చించేటప్పుడు, ఈ సమస్యమీద ట్రెజరీ బెంచెస్ వారి వైఖరిచూస్తే అసలు యిది ఒక Mockery అనిసేను ఖచ్చితంగా చెప్పగలను. ఈ లేబరుడిపార్ట్‌మెంటు ఏమిటంటే ఈ బూర్జువా Structure నిలబెట్టడం కోసం ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజల ప్రభుత్వంఅని చూపించడానికోసం ఒకతమాషా, ఒక నాటకం ఆడేటటువంటి డిపార్ట్‌మెంటేగాని నిజంగా ప్రజలకు ఏ రకమైనటువంటి మేలుచేసి చూపెట్టేదికాదని నేను నా స్వానుభవంతో చెబుతున్నాను. ఒక చిన్న ఉదహరణ తీసుకొని చూద్దాం. ఈ లేబరు డిపార్ట్‌మెంటు యొక్క అసలుసైజం ఎట్లాఉంటుందోచూద్దాము మన హైదరాబాదు స్టేటులో Coal Mines ప్రధానమైనటువంటి పరిశ్రమ. మొత్తం దక్షిణ భారతదేశంలోని అన్నిఫ్యాక్టరీలకు బొగ్గును సప్లయిచేస్తుంది అన్నమాట. ఇక్కడ ఉత్పత్తిచేసే బొగ్గు గనులలోని కార్మికులు నిజంగా చూస్తేమన అందరికంటేకూడా ఒక ప్రధానమైనటువంటి రంగంలో వున్నవ్యక్తులు అన్నమాట. వాళ్లవలన దక్షిణభారత దేశంలోని Mechanism అంతా నడుస్తోంది. అటువంటి ప్రధానమైన పరిశ్రమలో పనిచేయుచున్నటువంటి కార్మికులకు జరుగుచున్న అన్యాయాలనుగురించి చెప్పాలంటేఎన్నోకోట్లరూపాయలు తెచ్చుకొంటున్నసైజాంరాజు కూడా అక్కడచూస్తే, కార్మికులకు నిజంగా అన్యాయంజరుగుతోందని అనుకుంటాడన్నమాట. ఆ కార్మికులకు ఒకసమ్మె విషయంలో సమ్మె దినాలయొక్క జీతం నిర్ణయం రీజియనల్ కమీషనర్‌కు వప్పచెప్పాలనే సూత్రం అంగీకరించడం జరిగింది. ఆయన తన నిర్ణయంచెప్పేటప్పుడు దానిలో సగం రోజుల జీతంఅనగా ౧౪ రోజుల జీతం కార్మికులకు యివ్వవచ్చునన్నాడు. అయితే యీ షరతులు సెంట్రల్ లేబర్ కమీషనర్‌కు అపీలుచేసుకొనేటటువంటి అధికారం దానిలో యివ్వబడింది. దానిప్రకారం మేనేజిమెంటు అపీలుచేసింది: సెంట్రల్‌లేబర్ కమీషనర్ దానినికొట్టివేశాడు. ఇదీఅక్కడ వున్నటువంట కార్మికులయడల ప్రభుత్వం అవలంబించే వైఖరి. క్రింది official చేసిన నిర్ణయాన్ని పై official రద్దుపరచాడు. ఇది ఎంతహాస్యాస్పదంగా ఉన్నదోచూడండి. కార్మికులు అనేక కష్టాలకులోనై ఎన్నోబాధలుపడుతున్నారు. రోజుకు ౮, ౧౦ గంటలు చెమట ఓడ్చి బొగ్గు తీసేందుకుతోపలకు పోతేచస్తారో బ్రతుకుతారో బయటికి వచ్చేదాకా తెలియదు. ఇంకొక ఉదాహరణ చెబుతాను. అక్కడ కార్మికులు పిట్‌లోకి క్రిందికి దిగడానికి ఒక Lift వున్నది. ప్రతి ౬ నెలలకు ఆ Lift గొలుసును బాగుచేయించాలి. కానిమన ప్రభుత్వంఎల్లాడున్నాదో అక్కడ మేనేజిమెంటు అంత అధ్వాన్నంగావుంటోందన్నమాట. వారు ఆ గొలుసునుబాగు చేయించకుండా అల్లాగే తృప్పుపట్టించి పెట్టారు. కార్మికులు ప్రొద్దున ౧౦ మంది దిగుతుండగా ఆ గొలుసుతెగి క్రింద పడ్డారు. వాళ్లు చచ్చిపోయినారని వాళ్ళవాళ్లువచ్చిఏడ్చారు. కార్మికులకు కూడాకోపం వచ్చి గలాటాజరిగింది. పోలీసువచ్చిలాటీచార్జిచేసి కొంతమంది కార్మికులను అరెస్టుచేశారు. ఇదీ ఈ గవర్నమెంటు యొక్కవైఖరి.

వరంగల్ టౌనులో గొంగళ్లుతయారు చేసేటటువంటి మిషనులో ౧౪ ఏళ్ల కుర్రవాడు పొరపాటున చెయ్యిపెట్టి విరగకొట్టుకొన్నాడు. నాలుగు వ్రేళ్ళు తెగిపోయాయి. అతని జీవితం నిరర్థకమైంది. దీనిని లేబరు డిపార్ట్‌మెంటుకు రిప్రెజెంటుచేశాము. చేస్తేఏమన్నారంటే "మేము ఏమిచేస్తాం,

ఎన్‌క్వైరీచేసి సాక్షంతెండి, మేముచూస్తాం," అన్నారు. ఇది ఒక ఉదాహరణ. ఆజంజాహీ మిల్లు లో ఒకచిన్న సమ్మెజరిగింది. నోటీసు యివ్వకుండా సమ్మెచేశారని కేసుపెట్టారు. ఇవన్నీ నిరర్థక మైనవి అనవచ్చు. కాని నేను ఎందుకు చెబుతున్నానంటే మన మంత్రిగారు కూడాలోగడ ఒక లేబరులీడరు. వారి డెప్యూటీమంత్రిగారుకూడా ఒకలేబరులీడరు. నిజంగా చూస్తే దేశంలో ఈ లేబరు డిపార్ట్‌మెంటు ఒక మాకరీ Mockery అని నేను సవినయంగా చెప్పదలచాను. వర్కింగ్ క్లాస్ అంతా ఏకముఖంగా అయి మళ్ళీ ఒక ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పడితేనే తప్పితే: ఈ లేబరు డిపార్ట్‌మెంటు చక్కబడి ముందుకురాదు. వర్కింగ్ క్లాసులో యూనిటీచాలా ప్రధాన మైనటువంటిది. అందులో ఈ నాడు Unemployment పెరిగిపోతోంది. కార్మిక సమస్యనంతా ప్రత్యేక శ్రద్ధతో పరిశీలిస్తేనేగాని పూర్తిగా పరిష్కరింపబడజాలదు. మేవలు ఇక్కడనుంచి Represent చేస్తే Labour Point of view తో చూడటం లేదు. చెప్పేదిగాలికి ఎగిరిపోయే విధంగా Majority వారికి వున్నది కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం అన్నీ Pass చేసుకుపోవడంజరుగుతోంది.

ఇంకా రెండుమూడువిషయాలు చెప్పదలచాను. ప్రధానంగా యిక్కడ ఒక చిన్న విషయం చూడండి. పోలీసువాళ్ళను పెట్టుకొని మన అసెంబ్లీ నడుపుకొంటున్నాం. ఇదిచాలా సిగ్గుచేటు అన్నమాట. ఇది ఎందుకోసమంటే హైదరాబాదులో ఒక బట్టలమిల్లువున్నది. ఆ కార్మికుల నిరుద్యోగంలోవున్నారు. వారికి లేబరు డిపార్ట్‌మెంటు ఏమైనాచేసిందా అంటే ఏమీ చేయ డానికి యీపరిస్థితులలో ఖానూన్ ప్రకారం వీల్లేదన్నారు. లేకపోతే అది చేశాం ఇది చేశాంఅని చెప్పకొంటారు. మేము మధ్యాహ్నం భోజనం చేస్తునప్పుడు ఆ కార్మికులంతా వూరేగింపుగా పోతున్నారు. లేబరు డిపార్ట్‌మెంటు Serious గా ఉంటే Alternative Employment గాని లేక ఏ రకంగానైనా ఇంకొక ఉద్యోగం వాళ్ళకు చూపించడంకోసం అనేకమార్గాలు పెతకడానికి Effective interference లేబరు డిపార్ట్‌మెంటులో జరుగుతుంది. అసలు లేబరు డిపార్ట్‌మెంటు ఏమైనా చేయడానికి దానిచేతిలో ఆయుధం వున్నదా? అది ఏమైనా చేయగలదా? అనేది అసలు అది Fundamental Point అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఎన్‌క్వైరీకి లేబరు ఆఫీసర్సు ఉంటారు. వీళ్ళ ముందుకు కేసులు వస్తేవీళ్ళు అసల్ కేసుకు సంబంధించినటువంటి క్లయంట్సుకు నోటీసులిచ్చి పిలిపించడానికి వీల్లేదని తెలిసింది. Judicial Authorities ఉంటేనేగాని పిలిపించడానికి వీల్లేదు. Enquiry Commission's Act దీనికి Apply కావాలని అప్పుడువీళ్ళ Hands Strengthen అవుతాయని చెబుతున్నారు. అట్లాగే లేబరు కమీషనరుకు అయిదారుద్యోగాలు న్నాయి. అవి Payment of wages Commissioner, Registrar of Trade Unions, Labour Commissioner, workmen's Compensation Commissioner మొదలైనవి నాలుగయిదుద్యోగాలు యీయన కున్నాయంటే Serious గా ఏ ఒక్క విషయంలోనూ పనిచేయలేడు. అందుకని యిన్ని ఉద్యోగాలు ఒక్కరికి ఉండటానికి వీల్లేదు. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాలన్నీ ప్రభుత్వం యోచించాలనిచెప్పి నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను అట్లాగే డెప్యూటీ మంత్రిగారికి ఏమీ అధికారాలు లేవని నామినల్‌గా మాత్రమే డెప్యూటీ మంత్రిగా ఉంటున్నారని తెలిసినది. వారికికూడా ఏమైనా అధికారాలు యిస్తారేమో యోచించవలసినదని మనవిచేస్తూ యింతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను.

Shri G. Sreeramulu (*Manthani*): As I have not spoken on P.W.D. I request I may be permitted to speak a few words on that also. May I take the permission of the Speaker to criticise the working of the PWD specially with regard to irrigation. My cut motion was for "the necessity of taking to more woks of irrigation and minor irrigation works" *i.e.*, to see that the breached tanks are repaired. Our Government has neglected completely many of the breached tanks in the State and even today many of them are without any repairs. I have impressed upon the House the necessity of doing this work many a times.

Dr. G. S. Melkote rose in his seat

Shri G. Sreeramulu: I have taken the permission of the Speaker to speak on PWD also.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: The speaker had ruled that today's discussion should pertain only to Labour. I have no objection if Madam Chairman now permits him.

مسٹر چیرمن - آپ لیبر پر تقریر کرنا چاہتے ہیں یا پی - ڈبلیو - ڈی پر ؟

شری جی - سری راملو - میں پی - ڈبلیو - ڈی پر کہنا چاہتا ہوں -

مسٹر چیرمن - اس سے پہلے اس بارے میں رولنگ ہوچکی ہے - اس کے لحاظ سے آپ لیبر سے متعلق ہی تقریر فرمائیں -

Shri G. Sreeramulu: As per rules, when the demands have not yet been put to vote, I have the right to speak on all the demands.

Mr. Chairman: It was decided that today would be devoted only to problems of labour. If the hon. Member wants to speak, he may speak on labour.

Shri G. Sreeramulu: About labour, I may speak a lot because the Government has not touched evena fringe of the problem. There is, therefore, much to criticize on the labour policy of Government. Just as every other department is lying idle, the Labour Department also has not done anything for the betterment of the labour of the State. Unfortunately for our State, our Government has not even gone even one or two steps towards better Legislation for the improvement of the conditions of labour. The first step of the Government, to my mind, was to appoint a commitee

of this House to go into the question of labour conditions and to report to the House for suitable and necessary Legislation. Hitherto, the old autocratic Nizam's regime continued its functions in a hotch-potch manner without any plan before it. So also, the three years of semi-Congress Government and the three years of full-fledged Congress Government also followed the same footsteps of the autocratic Nizam's regime. Today labour is growing unrest. There is no guarantee of services or salaries. Every day there are reports of agitations, processions, lathi charges and adjournment motions in the Assembly regarding lockouts, regarding Police Lathi charges on labour and so on. These problems are agitating the minds of the people and the representatives of labour, and their leaders. We thought that our labour leader, who is also the Minister for Labour now and the Deputy Leader of Labour, who is a Deputy Minister now—because he is the Deputy Minister of a person who is a Labour Leader, I can say he is also a Deputy Leader of labour—would realise the need for better Legislation. Due to lack of proper legislation, the labour is not functioning properly and is not able to get redressal of their grievances. Whenever the leaders of the labour approach the Ministers they merely say that they cannot provide any other facilities that are not provided in the Act or the Law. Therefore, the time is ripe and no more time should be spared and the ruling party should understand the gravity of the situation as to how the labour movement is fast progressing day by day and if their problems remain unsolved, it will become a great danger to the country and the nation as a whole. Retrenchment is going ahead. There is no guarantee of services and the salaries are also not in conformity with the growing standard of living and the rising prices of commodties in the market. All these things are better known to the ruling party and to us all. But knowing everything our Government wants to keep quiet. To increase their own salaries and bringing bills for the benefit of the Speaker, Deptuy Speaker, Ministers and Deputy Ministers there seems to be no end. This is a very sorrowful state of affair in this State. Everytime the Leader of the UPP and the Opposition raise their vioce in a more suitable and fitting manner, but the ruling party of this State pays a deaf ear to them, which ought to be condemned. I hope the present hon. Minister who seems to be more helpful and also at the same time kind to the labourers, will accede to some of the demands and prevent strikes and closures. It is better if he moves towards proper legislation and provide

more facilities and conveniences through legislation. Our Labour Department is having a limited scope of work. The high salaried officials picked from a few, cannot work for labour. Our Legislature and the Government are proceeding towards a solution of the agrarian problems and towards bettering the conditions of the kisans we have all been moving, but alas ! the Government are not properly understanding or taking stock of the labour situation in the country. The labourer in the factory is same as the kisan on the field. Both are important factors for the prosperity of the count y. If we ignore one, the other also is automatically ignored. Therefore, the labour front is euqally important and this aspect must also be borne in mind. I hope the Government which has not touched a fringe of the labour problem will move from today atleast and I appeal that instead of piecemeal changes of making promises here or raising the bonus in this or that area or factory, Government will bring in proper legislation for better facilities and pay for the workers. I hope our Legislature would do its duty and the Labour Minister would do his best towards the betterment of the labour class.

* شری سید حسن ۔(حیدرآباد سٹی) مسٹر اسپیکر سر ۔ میں آج پھر اون تباہ حال لوگوں کی دکھ بھری کہانی ہاؤز کے سامنے دھرانا چاہتا ہوں جو آج سے چند سال پیشتر پولس ایکشن کے بعد بڑی تعداد میں ملازمت سے علحدہ کردیئے گئے ۔ میں نے کئی مرتبہ مختلف مواقع پر مختلف طریقوں سے ان کی یہ دکھ بھری کہانی پیش کی اور آج بھی میں منسٹر صاحب متعلقہ سے اپیل کروں گا کہ وہ سنجیدگی کے ساتھ سنیں اور اس پر غور کریں کہ ان تباہ حال لوگوں کی امداد کیسے کی جاسکتی ہے ۔ اس توقع پر کہ وہ اس کا کوئی حل ضرور دریافت کریں گے میں ان واقعات کو پھر ایک بار دھرا رہا ہوں ۔ پولس ایکشن کے بعد مختلف اوقات میں اس اسٹیٹ کے انٹیگریشن (Integration) کے بعد یہاں کے فوجیوں کو علحدہ کیا گیا حالانکہ وہ مستقل ملازم تھے اور مستقل ملازمت کے جو حقوق ہیں وہ رکھتے تھے ۔ ان کو اس کا حق تھا کہ وہ تیس سال کی سرویس پوری کریں۔ یا ۵۵ سالہ عمر پر خدمت سے سبکدوش ہوں ۔ جب ایسا نہیں کیا گیا تھا تو حکومت کا فرض تھا کہ انکو ری ہیبلیٹیٹ (Rehabilitate) کرتی اور ان کو کہیں نہ کہیں جذب کرتی لیکن حکومت نے صرف ان کا ہٹا دینا اور ان کو بیروزگار بنا دینا ہی اپنا فرض سمجھا اور اس طرح حکومت نے اپنے سیاہ کارناموں میں ایک اور اضافہ کرلیا ۔

میں نے سابق لیبر منسٹر سے ایک سوال کیا تھا جس کے جواب میں انہوں نے کہا کہ امپلائمنٹ ایکسچینج کے دفتر میں ایکس سرویس من جنہوں نے ملازمت کے لئے اپنے

نام درج رجسٹر کرائے ہیں ان کی تعداد (۳۱۲۲۵) ہے ۔ ان میں اون کے متعلقین کو بھی شامل کرلیا جائے تو اس طرح صرف محکمہ فوج برخاست کرنے کی وجہ سے بیروزگاروں کی تعداد تقریباً ایک لاکھ تک پہنچتی ہے ۔ اگر حکومت ان کو پالیسی کے تحت علحدہ ہی کرنا چاہتی تھی تو کم از کم ملٹری فینانشیل ریگولیشن (Military financial Regulation) کے تحت ان کو جو مراعات مل سکتے تھے وہ دئے جانے ضروری تھے مثلاً ۲۴ ماہ کی رخصت انہیں دی جاسکتی تھی تاکہ اس مدت میں انکے وظیفہ کی عمر تکمیل ہوجائے ۔ ان کا وظیفہ وغیرہ اجرا ہوسکے یا گریچویٹی (Gratuity) کی رقم منظور ہوسکے ۔ ایسا نہیں کیا گیا بلکہ صرف چھ ماہ کی رخصت ان کو دیکر علحدہ کردیا گیا ۔ حکومت بڑے بڑے پوسٹر تو لگاتی ہے کہ "ہلپ فار ایکس سرویس من" (Help for ex-servicemen) "فائیٹ اگینسٹ ایکس سرویس منس ان امپلائمنٹ" (Fight against ex-srvice men's unemploymen) وغیرہ لیکن ایمانداری کے ساتھ دیکھیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ حقیقت میں حکومت کا رجحان ایسا نہیں ہے ۔ ایکس سرویس من انتہائی تباہ حال ہیں ۔ ان کی عمر فاقوں میں بسر ہو رہی ہے ۔ عمو گوڑہ اور فتح نگر کی اسکیمات کا حوالہ دیکر آنریبل چیف منسٹر نے کہا کہ ہم نے ایسا کیا ویسا کیا ۔ بڑے بڑے پامفلٹس Pamphlets) شائع کئے جاتے ہیں ۔ لیکن میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے کیا کیا ؟ یہی کیا کہ ٹریکٹرس کا آرڈر چند خاص اشخاص کو دیکر آپ نے رقم کا بیجا اصراف کیا ۔ فتح نگر کالونی میں بھی رقم کا غلط طور پر استعمال کیا گیا ۔ جو لوگ حقیقت میں کام کرنے کے لئے آمادہ تھے انہیں کام نہیں دیا گیا ۔ ان کی رہائش کے لئے جھونپڑیوں کا انتظام نہیں کیا گیا ۔ ان کو جانور نہیں دئے گئے ۔ ان کو کلٹیویشن کی ٹریننگ نہیں دی گئی ۔ محض کچھ لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچانے کے لئے رقم کا بیجا صرفہ ضرور کیا گیا ۔ ۱۹ لاکھ روپیہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے دئے تھے ۔ حکومت بتائے کہ فتح نگر اور عمو گوڑہ کی اسکیم پر کتنے لاکھ روپیہ خرچ کئے گئے ہیں ۔ ایکس سرویس من ایسوسی ایشن (Ex-servicemen Association) نے ایک کتاب پمفلٹ کی شکل (Fight of Ex-service-men) میں چھپوائی ہے وہ حکومت کے پاس آئی ہوگی ۔ اس میں انہوں نے لکھا ہے کہ کاغذ پر تو حکومت اسکیمیں بناتی ہے لیکن ہم کو وہ سہولتیں نہیں دی جاتی ہیں جو کاغذ پر ہوتی ہیں ۔ اوس کتابچہ میں کہا گیا کہ مختلف کوا پریٹیو سوسائٹیز قائم کی گئیں ہیں لیکن نہ تو کوا پریٹیو سوسائٹیز قائم کی جاتی ہیں اور نہ شیر اماؤنٹ (Share amount) کا کیا حشر ہوا کچھ پتہ چلتا ہے ۔ ایک ریڈی صاحب اسٹون کریشنگ مشین (Stone crushing machin) جس کو وہ خود دس ہزار روپیہ میں فروخت کرنا چاہتے تھے حکومت نے اوسے پچاس ہزار روپیہ میں لیا ہے ۔ اس طرح اکسپلائٹیشن (Exploitation) کیا جاتا ہے ۔ کیا اس قسم کا بیجا اصراف روا رکھا جاسکتا ہے ؟ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت کا کنٹرول اس پر کیا تھا ۔ اوسی طرح یکری کے نام سے چند لوگوں کو پیسہ دیا گیا حقیقت میں اوس سے مستفید ہونے کے قابل نہ تھے ۔ اس طرح چند اشخاص کو مختلف اسکیموں میں رکھکر جو حقیقت میں مستحق امداد نہ تھے فائدہ پہنچانے کی کوشش کی اور درحقیقت

جو مستحق امداد تھے ان کو کچھ نہیں دیا - یہ سب نتائج ہیں حکومت کا صحیح طریقہ پر کنٹرول نہ ہونے کے کہ جائز لوگوں کی بجائے ناجائز لوگوں کو امداد مل رہی ہے - چند مٹھی بھر لوگوں کو پرورش کرنا ہی آج کی حکومت کی پالیسی معلوم ہوتی ہے اور اسی پالیسی پر عمل ہو رہا ہے -

پنشن اور گریجویٹی وغیرہ کے تعلق سے میں کہوں گا کہ ان کے کیسس اب تک پنڈنگ (Pending) میں ہیں - چیف منسٹر صاحب نے اس بارے میں چیالینج دیا تھا - میں نے ان کا چیالینج ایکسپٹ (Challenge accept) بھی کیا تھا - جب پنشن وغیرہ کے کیسس آتے ہیں تو ان کا تصفیہ اوس وقت تک نہیں کیا جاتا جب تک کہ ان سے رشوت نہ لی جائے - نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ اجرائی پنشن میں دیر ہوتی ہے اور ان کے متعلقین فاقہ کشی میں مبتلا ہوجاتے ہیں - اس کی ایک مثال بھی میں نے پیش کی تھی کہ میجر طالب علی کا واقعہ اسی تاخیر کا نتیجہ ہے جو حکومت کے دامن پر بدنما دھبہ ہے - افسوس کہ حکومت اس خصوص میں سکوت اختیار کئے ہوئے ہے -

چیف منسٹر صاحب کہتے ہیں کہ Construction and destruction go together کچھ محکمے بنتے ہیں اور کچھ محکمے بگڑتے ہیں لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ صرف منسٹروں کے محکمہ میں کنسٹرکشن (Construction) ہے اور باقی دوسرے محکموں میں ڈسٹرکشن (Destruction) کے سوا مجھے کچھ نظر نہیں آتا - پولس ایکشن کے متعلق چیف منسٹر صاحب نے کہا کہ یہ ایک بلڈلس آپریشن (Bloodless operation) تھا - لیکن معلوم ہوتا ہیکہ اس کے نتیجہ میں کیا ہوا انہیں نظر نہ آیا - ہزاروں لوگوں کی تباہ حالی - ہزاروں گھرانوں کی فاقہ کشی اور بربادی اور لاکھوں زندہ درگور ہوئے - اگر انکی نگاہ میں یہ بلڈ لس آپریشن ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ عجیب و غریب تھیوری ہے - اچھا ہوتا کہ اسکو وہ ایک تھیوری بنا کر حال ہی میں جو سائینس کانفرنس ہوئی تھی اس میں پیش کرتے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انکو وہاں سے کوئی خاص اعزاز ملتا - اس پولس ایکشن کے نتیجہ میں جن کے معاشی ذرائع پر اثر پڑا ہے ان کیلئے کوئی اسکیم بنا کر پیش کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کیجاتی آخر اس ظلم کو کب تک برداشت کیا جاسکیگا - حال میں پبلک گارڈن میں کوریا سے آئے ہوئے فوجیوں کے استقبال کیلئے ایک پارٹی ترتیب دیگئی تھی اوس پارٹی میں " سدیوں " کا ناچ ہوا - جسے ہم نے بڑی خوشی سے دیکھا لیکن کسی نے یہ نہ دیکھا کہ ان کے دلوں کا کیا حال ہے - وہ کن مشکلات میں مبتلا ہیں - ان کے گھروں میں فاقہ کشی ہورہی ہے انکے متعلقین بھوک اور افلاس کا شکار ہیں - انکے بچے تعلیم سے بے بہرہ ہیں - لیکن حکومت اس طرف توجہ نہیں کرتی - میں حکومت سے دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ غلط طور پر اصراف کر کے چند مٹھی بھر لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچانے کی حکومت کب تک کوشش کرتی رہیگی - چند خاص لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچانے کے لئے ہی اسکیمیں بنائے جاتے ہیں - یہ طریقہ کب تک جاری رہیگا ؟ اوپن تباہ حال

لوگوں کی جانب کوئی توجہ نہیں کیجاتی جو مزدوری چاہتے ہیں - انہیں مزدوری نہیں ملتی - جو کام کیلئے پھرتے ہیں انہیں کام نہیں ملتا - ایکس سرویس من نے حکومت کے پاس ایک ٹھوس پروگرام پیش کیا ہے کہ ان کی جائز طریقے پر امداد کی جائے - ہم دوسرے اسٹیٹس میں دیکھتے ہیں کہ جن فوجیوں کو ڈس بیانڈ (Disband) کیا گیا ہے انہیں پولس وغیرہ میں ابزارب (Absorb) کیا گیا ہے - اور جن کی ملازمت ۲۵ سال کی ہوچکی تھی یا جو ملازمت کے قابل نہ تھے وہ البتہ متاثر ہوئے - اور بقیہ لوگوں کو جذب کیا گیا - لیکن یہاں ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ایچ - ایس - آر - پی - کی پوری بٹالینس باہر کے لوگوں اور غیر ملکیوں سے بھرے ہوئے ہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ چیف منسٹر صاحب کا یہ جملہ مذمت کے قابل ہے کہ ایچ - ایس - آر - پی سے غیرملکیوں کو ہٹانے کے بارے میں نہ ہم سوچے ہیں اور نہ سوچیں گے - یہاں لوگ تباہ ہورہے ہیں - ملک کے جو لوگ یہاں ملازم تھے اور جن کے حقوق تھے اون کو بیروزگار کیا گیا یا علحدہ کیا گیا اور باہر کے لوگوں کو حکومت پرورش کرنا چاہتی ہے یہی چیف منسٹر صاحب اور یہی کانگریس پارٹی تھی جس نے اقتدار میں آنے سے پہلے سب کے ساتھ غیر ملکی ایجیٹیشن میں حصہ لیا تھا اور ملکیوں کو اون کے جائز حقوق دلانے کے نعرے لگائے تھے - لیکن آج جب کہ اون کو گدیاں مل چکی ہیں - اور وہ بلند مقام پر پہنچ چکے ہیں تو وہ وعدے بھلائے جارہے ہیں - آج جب اون کو وہ وعدے یاد دلائے جاتے ہیں اور عوام اون کو جھنجوڑتے ہیں تو اون ہی غیرملکیوں کے ذریعہ عوام پر گولی چلوائی جاتی ہے - حکومت کب تک اس طرح کے مظالم جاری رکھیگی - عوام کب تک اوس کو برداشت کرسکتے ہیں - یہ غور طلب ہے - اور حکومت کیلئے سنجیدگی سے غور کرنے کے قابل ہے - میں موجودہ منسٹر صاحب سے توقع رکھونگا کہ اس پر سنجیدگی سے غور کریں اور ایکس سروس من کی اسوسی ایشن سے ربط قائم کریں اور جو سہولتیں آج اونکی اختیاری ہیں اور جو موجودہ حالات میں دے سکتے ہیں وہ دینگے - دو لاکھ پچاس ہزار کی جو رقم ۳۰ ہزار فوجیوں کیلئے رکھی گئی ہے وہ ناکافی ہے - اون فوجیوں کو کوئی سہارا نہیں ہے - اون کو کام کرنے کے مواقع نہیں ہیں - اون کے بچوں کی تعلیم اور علاج معالجہ کے لئے کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے - اس لئے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا سے اور رقم لیکر یا اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے پراویژن نکال کر جائز لوگوں تک مدد پہنچائی جائے تو مناسب ہوگا -

श्री गोपिडी गंगा रेड्डी (निर्मल-जनरल) :

स्पीकर सर, जिस वक्त लेबर डिमांडज हमारे सामने आती हैं और वह हर साल आती हैं, लेकिन हमारे स्टेट के अंदर जमहूरी हुकूमत आने के बादसे अब तक जिरायती मजदूरों की तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी गयी हम देखते हैं कि दुनिया के अंदर इंसान के दो तबके हैं, एक तबका मेहनतकश तबका है और दूसरा मेहनत करनेवालों पर अपनी जिंदगी आराम से बसर करनेवाला है। मेहनतकश तबके को खुदा मांस कहते हैं और जो मेहनत नहीं करते अुनको बदमाश कहते हैं। भारत के अंदर जो जिरायत पर जीनेवाले और काम करनेवाले लोग हैं वे सैंकडा ७० हैं, अैसा मैं कहूं तो गलत न होगा। अुन्हीं लोगोंसे हम परवरिश पाते हैं। हमारी हुकूमत भी आज अुन्हीं से वोट (vote) लेकर आयी है लेकिन अुनके लिये अुसने अब तक कुछ भी नहीं किया। देहातों में मालिक लोग अपने मकान

में आराम से बैठे रहते हैं। भगेले और मजदूर खेत पर रात भर निगरानी का काम करते हैं। रात को अुसको सांप भी काटे तो परवाह नही, लेकिन मालिक देवडी के अंदर सोता रहता है। अगर मजदूर मर जाय तो पुलिस आती है, पंचनामा होंता है और अिधर के अुधर कर देते हैं। बाद में अुसके बच्चे बीवी भीख मांगते फिरते है। जब तक मजदूर मालिक के पास काम करता था तब तक अुसकी वह फिकर करता है, मरने के बाद अुसके बच्चे-बीवी की वह फिकर नहीं करता आज कल धनी का मतलब अुलटा हो गया है। असल में जो काम करता है, जो कुली है वह धनी है, लेकिन अब तो जो मेहनत नही करता अुसको धनी कहते हैं। अिसीलिये कहावत है कि धनी को धत्तूरा और चोर को मलीदा। आज काम करनेवालों को जिरायत के अंदर कोअी सहूलियत नहीं है। मै फैक्टरी वगैरा की तरफ नही जाता। मै देहात के अंदर रहता हूं अिसलिये जिरायत के मजदूरों को जो तकलीफ होती है अुसको मै बतलाना चाहता हूं। देहातों में खेतों पर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं। उनके काम करने के समय के लिए कोअी पाबंदी नही; चोबीस घंटे काम करते हैं। किसी दिन बीमार पड गया तो रोजी काट लेते हैं। मजदूर खांदे पर कंबल लेता है और काम करते करते खेत में ही सोजाता है, लेकिन मालिक अैश और आराम से अपने बंगले के अंदर सो जाता है। खेती की निगरानी रात को ठीक तरह से नहीं हुअी तो सुबह होते ही नौकर को डाटता है। नौकर कहता है कि मैं रात को जाडे में कांपता रहा और अिसलिये नीद में मग्न हो गया। मकान के अंदर मालिक रहकर कहता है कि कहां जाडा है? वह तो अंडरवेअर, पतलून, बनियन, शर्ट, वुलन कोट पहनता है और अूपर ब्लैंकेट लेकर सो जाता है। पसीना मस्त निकल रहा है और अुसी में मस्त रहते हुअे कहता है कि कहां है जाडा? निगरानी के अंदर अगर कुछ नुकसान हुआ तो वह नौकर की तनख्वाह से काट लेता है। हमारी हुकूमत ने सैंकडा सत्तर वोट अुन्हीं लोगों से लिये है लेकिन वह कहती है कि हमने अुनसे वोट नहीं लिये, अुन्होंने ही हमको अच्छे लोग समझकर वोट दिये हैं, और कहते है हमने जागीरदारों से वोट लेकर यहां नहीं आये हैं, लेकिन अिलेक्शन होकर आज तीन साल होगये, जिरायती मजदूरों के लिये अिस हुकूमत ने कोअी कानून नहीं बनाया। अुनका क्षेम करने के लिये आपने अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं सोंचा। फिर दो साल खतम हो जाने के बाद आप अुनके पास वोट मांगने के लिये जायेंगे तो आपकी क्या सूरत रहेगी यह मै पूछना चाहता हूं। आपने अुन लोगों को गलत तरीके से समझा कर अुनसे वोट हासिल किये हैं, लेकिन अब जहां अेलेक्शन हो रहे हैं वहां के नतीजे क्या हो रहे हैं, वह आप अखबारात में देख रहे हैं। जो जिरायत पेशा मजदूर हैं वे आज सारा जग चोटी से लेकर ब्रह्मा तक सब कि परवरिश करता हैं और अुन्हीं की मेहनत से हम आज सब जिंदा हैं। वह दिनभर काम करता है लेकिन खाने को रोटी नसीब नहीं है। अगर मजदूर मालिक के पास जाकर कहे कि मुझे खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं है तो मालिक कहता है कि मर जाओ, हमको क्या करना है। सुबह से सर को दुपट्टा कसकर नागर के पीछे नौकर डूलता-झूलता चलता है क्योंकि पेट में रोटी नहीं है। मालिक धूरे पर खडा रहता है और कहता है कि सीधे चलो। अगर वह थक जाता है और गिर जाता है तो अुपर से अुसको ठोकता है। अुसकी अिनसानियत हट जाती है। जब तक हम जिरायती मजदूर के लिये कानून न बनायें तब तक हमने यहां आकर कुछ भी नहीं किया, सिर्फ अपना पेट पालने के लिये लोगों को धोखा देकर यहां आये अितना ही होगा। अभी भी मौका है। अभी भी कोशिश करके अुनके लिये कानून बना लीजिये।

شری سید اختر حسین (جنگاؤں) - میڈم چیرمن - آج ہمارے سامنے جو مطالبات ہیں - اوس کے بارے میں میں نے دو کٹ موشنس پیش کئے ہیں - میں بہت مختصر الفاظ میں چند ضروری باتوں کی طرف اشارہ کرونگا تا کہ اوس پر متعلقہ منسٹر صاحب توجہ کریں - یہ جو بات کہی جاتی ہے - کہ پچھلے چند سالوں کے اندر ہم نے دیش میں جمہوریت قائم کی اور بڑی بڑی ترقیاں کی ہیں اور اُنکی لمبی چوڑی فہرست ہمارے سامنے رکھی جاتی ہے -

مسٹر چیرمن - آپ کتنے وقت میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرینگے - ۱۰ منٹ میں تقریر ختم کیجئے -

شری سید اختر حسین - دس منٹ تو کافی نہیں ہونگے پندرہ منٹ دئے جائیں -

Mr. Chairman: Would the hon. Minister for PWD like to Commerce his speech before the interval or after?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I think it was announced earlier that I should speak at half past four.

Mr. Chairman: But there appear to be many speakers. Already one of them is on his legs now.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: It is left to the Chair to decide. Originally I was asked to speak at 4-30.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister can begin at quarter to five.

شری سید اختر حسین - اس وقت ہمارے دیش کے اندر جو سب سے بڑا مسئلہ ہے وہ بیروزگاری کا مسئلہ ہے - بیروزگاری آج دن بہ دن بھیانک شکل اختیار کرتی جارہی ہے اس میں بھی خاص طور پر بیروزگاری کا جو شعبہ ہے وہ صنعتی مزدوروں سے تعلق رکھتا ہے - میں اس کے بارے میں ایوان کے آگے چند اعداد و شمار پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں - پچھلے چند سال کے اندر نہ صرف ہمارے بہت سارے کارخانے بند ہوچکے ہیں بلکہ آج بھی ہم یہ محسوس کررہے ہیں کہ جو کارخانے چل رہے ہیں اون کے بارے میں بھی بجا طور پر یہ اندیشہ کیا جاسکتا ہے کہ اونکے چلنے کے امکانات باقی نہیں رہے - صنعتیں ٹوٹ رہی ہیں صنعتی مزدور دن بہ دن بیروزگار ہورہا ہے - صنعتی مزدوروں کی بیروزگاری کے سلسلے میں میں جو اعداد و شمار پیش کررہا ہوں وہ پارشیل اعداد ہیں - صحیح تصویر ہمارے سامنے نہیں ہے - اگر صحیح تصویر سامنے آئی تو حالت اس سے بھی زیادہ بھیانک ہوجاتی عثمان شاہی ملز ناندیڑ سے پچھلے چھ مہینوں کے اندر چھ سو مزدور نکالے جاچکے ہیں - اورنگ آباد کپڑا ملز میں (۲۴۰۰) مزدور کام کرتے تھے اب سات سو مزدور کام کررہے ہیں شاہ آباد سمنٹ فیاکٹری میں پچھلے چند سالوں کے اندر پندرہ سو سے زیادہ مزدور نکالے جاچکے ہیں - ریاست کے اندر پانچ شکر کے کارخانے ہیں جن میں (۲۷۵۰) مزدور کام

کررہے تھے لیکن آج وہاں (۱۹۵۱) مزدور ہی باقی ہیں - آلوین میٹل ورکس جس کی حالت دن بہ دن تباہ ہورہی ہے جس میں اصلاح کی گنجائش نہیں ہے - اور حکومت کا لیبر ڈپارٹمنٹ اور حکومت کا محکمہ صنعت و حرفت اسکی جانب جیسی توجہ کرنا چاہیئے نہیں کررہا ہے وہاں اوورکیپیٹالائزیشن ہوگیا ہے جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ کارخانے بند ہورہے ہیں یا چھٹنی کی جارہی ہے - وہاں پندرہ سو مزدور کام کرتے تھے لیکن آج وہاں صرف (۹۹۶) مزدور باقی ہیں - سنگارینی کالریز میں ۴۹ء کے ختم پر (۲۱۰۰) مزدور کام کرتے تھے وہاں (۱۷) سو مزدور کام کررہے ہیں - ہٹی گولڈ مائنس میں (۱۵۰) مزدوروں کی چھٹنی ہوگئی ہے - اس طرح ہمارے کارخانوں سے مسلسل مزدوروں کی چھٹنی ہورہی ہے - لیکن دلچسپ بات یہ ہے کہ حکومت کی جانب سے یہ اعلان ہوتا ہے کہ ہماری صنعتی پیداوار بڑھ رہی ہے - میں اس کو مانتا ہوں کہ صنعتی پیداوار میں ان کارخانوں میں اضافہ ہوا ہے - لیکن یہ اضافہ کیسے ہوا کیوں ہوا اس کے اسباب تلاش کریں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ کام کا زیادہ بوجھ مزدوروں پر ڈال کر پیداوار میں اضافہ کیا گیا - ایک طرف تو چھٹنی ہورہی ہے اور دوسری طرف پیداوار میں اضافہ ہورہا ہے - اس کا مطلب یہ نکلتا ہے کہ مزدوروں پر زیادہ بوجھ ڈال کر پیداوار میں اضافہ کیا جارہا ہے اسکے ساتھ ساتھ حیدرآباد میں آج جو شہری آبادی ہے اس میں آج بیروزگاروں کی تعداد ڈھائی لاکھ تک پہنچ گئی ہے - ہمارا امپلائمنٹ اکسچینج جسکو عام طور پر لوگ ان امپلائمنٹ اکسچینج کا نام دیتے ہیں اس میں جو صورت حال ہے اور جس طریقہ سے وہاں کام ہورہا ہے وہ غیر اطمینان بخش ہے - امپلائمنٹ اکسچینج کے بارے میں یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ وہاں ایک آل پارٹی اڈوائزری کمیٹی قائم ہے - لیکن یہ صرف نام کی آل پارٹی ہے - نہ اس میں تمام لوگوں کا رپریزنٹیشن ہے اور نہ اسکی میٹنگس ہوتی ہیں - میں آنریبل منسٹر سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آل حیدرآباد ٹریڈ یونین کانگریس ہے اور اس سے بھی انکار نہیں کیا جاتا کہ وہ نمائندگی نہیں کرتی - اسکو تسلیم کرتے ہیں کہ وہ رپریزنٹیٹیو باڈی ہے لیکن کیا وہ اس کمیٹی میں شریک ہے - میں یہ بھی جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اسکی ابتک کتنی میٹنگس ہوئیں اور کتنے لوگوں نے اس سے فائدہ اٹھایا ہے -

اس کے ساتھ ساتھ آج جو بیروکراسی ہے - جو دفتریت ہے اور جو ریڈ ٹیپ ازم ہے اسکی طرف بھی اشارہ کرنا ہے - اس لحاظ سے تو یہ محکمے بہت اہمیت رکھتے ہیں کہ انکا ایک طرف صنعتوں سے دوسری طرف مزدوروں سے اور تیسری طرف نظم ونسق سے تعلق ہے - اتنے اہم مسائل ہونے کے باوجود یہاں کے لیبر کمشنر صاحب بوقت واحد لیبر کمشنر بھی ہیں - جوائنٹ سکریٹری بھی ہیں اور کئی اور عہدہ اپنے ساتھ رکھتے ہیں - کیا حکومت کے سامنے ایسے قابل عہدہ دار یا ایسے لوگ جو ان مختلف ذمہ داریوں کو سنبھال سکیں نہیں ملتے - کیا ان مختلف شعبوں کو تقسیم نہیں کیا جاسکتا - یہ میرا سوال ہے - یہ میرا ہی سوال نہیں بلکہ تمام ٹریڈ یونینس کا ہے جو پورے اسٹیٹ میں کام کررہی ہیں جنہیں اپنا کام کرنے میں دشواریاں پیش آرہی ہیں -

اسیطرح لیبر ڈپارٹمنٹ میں جو فیاکٹری انسپکٹرس ہیں انکے بارے میں عام طور تشویش کا اظہار کیا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن اس جانب کوئی توجہ نہیں کی گئی اور نہ انکی کارکردگی کو بڑھایا گیا ۔ مجھے یاد ہے کہ شاہ آباد سمنٹ فیاکٹری کے حادثوں میں کئی مزدور ہلاک ہوئے۔ ثبوت بہی فراہم کیا گیا لیکن فیاکٹری انسپکٹرس نے وہاں جاکر تحقیقات کرنے میں عجلت سے کام نہ لیا۔ اسطرح کی تعویق اور تاخیر مختلف فیاکٹریز کے مسائل میں ہوتی ہے ۔

ایک طرف ہمارے پاس بیروزگاری اتنی تیزی سے بڑھ رہی ہے اور دوسری طرف کارخانے بند ہوتے جارہے ہیں ۔ ابہی حال ہی میں پرانی گرنی کے بند ہونے کا سنگین واقعہ ہمارے سامنے آیا ۔ لیکن اس کو اورٹ (Avert) کرنے اور روکنے کے مسئلہ کو سہل اندازی سے ٹالنے کی کوشش کی گئی جس پر مجھے افسوس ہے ۔ ایک طرف تو ہمارے منسٹروں کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے منسٹرس کے مختلف کاموں کے لئے جو پورٹ فولیوز ہیں ان کے کام کی سنبھال اور مدد کے لئے ڈپٹی منسٹرس رکھے جاتے ہیں لیکن دوسری طرف ان سے کام میں رکاوٹ اور غیر ضروری تعویق ہوتی ہے ۔ میں ایوان سے یہ سوال کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ڈپٹی منسٹرس جن کو پالیسی بنانے اور اس کو روبہ عمل لانے کا اختیار نہیں ہے ان سے کیا فائدہ ہورہا ہے ۔ ہمارے جو لیبر منسٹر کے ڈپٹی ہیں ان کے پاس پرانی گرنی اور دوسرے اہم لیبر مسائل کو رجوع کیا جاتا ہے تو صاف جواب ملتا ہے کہ مجھے پالیسی بنانے اور اہم مسئلہ سے متعلق ڈسیشن لینے کا اختیار نہیں ہے ۔ تب ڈپٹی منسٹرس کے یہ عہدے بجائے اس کے کہ وہ عوام کے لئے مفید ثابت ہوں اور اور زیادہ تاخیر اور تعویق کا باعث ہو رہے ہیں ۔ میں پرانی گرنی کے سلسلہ میں یہ عرض کررہا تہا کہ آج یہاں (۱۷۰۰) مزدور بیروزگار ہوئے ۔ ان میں سے ایک مزدور جو بھوک ہڑتال کر رہا ہے اس کی حالت تشویشناک ہے اس پر سنجیدگی سے غور کرکے نتیجہ اخذ کرنا ضروری ہے لیکن اخباروں اور دیگر ذرائع سے مجھے یہ اطلاع ملی ہیکہ اس کا کوئی خاطر خواہ نتیجہ اب تک نہیں نکلا ۔

اس کے علاوہ اس گرنی میں مزدوری کا پراویڈنٹ فنڈ ہے ان کی مانگ ہے کہ ریلیف کے طور پر ان کو ۲۰ روپیہ ماہانہ کے حساب سے دلوائے جائیں ۔ وہاں ایک طرف بھوکے مزدور ہیں اور دوسری طرف ہماری دفتریت ہے ۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ چونکہ اس کا تعلق مرکزی حکومت سے ہے اس لئے اس میں کارروائی کرنا پڑیگا ۔ اور کارروائی کو آگے بڑھایا جاتا ہے ۔ اسی طرح اور کارخانوں کے تعلق سے ہم ان کو کہلوانے کے لئے حکومت سے مطالبہ کرتے ہیں تو حکومت اپنی بے بسی کا اظہار کرتی ہے ۔ مجھے حکومت سے یہ اپیل کرنا ہے کہ اگر حکومت نے اپنی اس پالیسی کو نہ بدلا اندیشہ یہ ہے کہ آج نہ صرف پرانی گرنی بند ہوئی ہے بلکہ کل بہت سے دوسرے کارخانے بہی بند ہوں گے اور ہماری صنعتی بیروزگاری میں اضافہ ہوگا ۔ آج حکومت یہ دعوی کرتی ہے کہ ہم جمہوریت کے دور میں داخل ہوچکے ہیں لیکن ان دعووں پر اوس وقت تک عوام کو

اعتماد نہیں ہوسکتا جب تک کہ ان کے مسائل حل نہیں ہوتے - عوام اسی وقت حکومت پر یا جمہوریت پر اعتماد کرسکتے ہیں جب کہ ان کو براہ راست اس کا فائدہ پہنچے - لیکن صورت حال یہ ہے کہ بجائے فائدہ پہنچانے کے مسائل اور پیچیدہ ہورہے ہیں ایک طرف یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہمارا پروڈکشن بڑھ رہا ہے لیکن دوسری طرف ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ چھٹنی ہو رہی ہے - ایک طرف یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ انڈسٹریز اور نئی نئی صنعتیں قائم ہورہی ہیں لیکن دوسری طرف ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ کارخانے بند ہورہے ہیں اور بند ہونے کے قریب ہیں - چنانچہ زندہ طلسمات کا کارخانہ بند ہوگیا اور بہت سے دوسرے کارخانے بند ہونے کے قریب ہیں - اسی طرح یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہمارا عشاریہ زندگی بڑھ رہا ہے لیکن ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ وہ گھٹ رہا ہے - خاص طور پر حیدرآباد کا عشاریہ زندگی گھٹ رہا ہے بمقابلہ دوسرے اسٹیٹس اور مرکز کے - میرے پاس وہ اعداد و شمار بھی ہیں اور میں انہیں ایوان کے سامنے پیش کروں گا - سنہ ۱۹۵۳ء میں سنٹر کا کاسٹ آف لیونگ انڈکس ۳۸۴ - احمدآباد کا ۳۴۴ بمبئی کا ۳۶۰ لیکن حیدرآباد کا ۴۰۵ - یہ انڈکس دن بدن بڑھ رہا ہے اور ہمارے پاس اجرتیں کم ہو رہی ہیں مزدوروں کا آج یہ مطالبہ ہے کہ انکی اجرت ۳۰ روپیہ ماہانہ مقرر کی جائے اسیطرح جو گرانی بھتہ دیا جارہا ہے وہ بھی کم ہے اس میں بھی اضافہ کیا جائے - یہ مزدوروں کا بنیادی اور جائز مطالبہ ہے لیکن اس جانب اب تک کوئی توجہ نہیں کی گئی - ان کے جتنے بھی بیج گوشن بنائے گئے ہیں اور جو نمائندگی کا طریقہ رکھا گیا ہے اس کے پیش نظر یہ سمجھ میں آتا ہے کہ یہ ٹالنے اور دیر تک اور دور لیجانے کی پالیسی ہے - کسی چیز فوری حل کرنے کی یہ پالیسی نہیں ہوسکتی -

میں آخر میں متعلقہ منسٹر صاحب سے یہ عرض کروں گا کہ آج ہمارے جو الگ الگ قسم کے مسائل ہیں ان میں سب سے پہلا اور بنیادی مسئلہ بیروزگاری کا ہے جس کو یہاں کی حکومت اور مرکزی حکومت دونوں نے محسوس کیا ہے - اس بنیادی مسئلہ کو اہمیت دیکر حکومت کو متوجہ ہونا چاہیئے اور اس کے امیڈیٹ ریلیف (Immediate Relief) کے طور پر جو کچھ بھی حکومت کرسکتی ہے اس کو ایوان کے سامنے رکھنا چاہیئے - امیڈیٹ ریلیف کے تعلق سے ایک طرف مجھے یہ عرض کرنا ہے جو کارخانے بند ہوئے ہیں اور وہاں کی ٹریڈ یونینس کی جانب سے جو مختلف سہولتیں مانگی جارہی ہیں ان کو بغیر کسی تعویق اور ٹال مٹول کے منظور کیا جانا چاہیئے دوسری طرف حیدرآباد میں جو بیروزگاری بڑھ رہی ہے اور عوام پریشان ہورہے ہیں اس کو دور کرنے کے لئے جو لانگ رینج اسکیمس ہیں ان پر بھروسہ نہ کرتے ہوئے ایسی اسکیمس کو اپریفیو بیسس پر بنائی جائیں جو اس مسئلہ کا حل ہوسکتی ہیں چھوٹی چھوٹی گھریلو صنعتیں قائم کی جائیں اور جب تک یہ نہ ہوسکے بہرحال عوام کا یہ مطالبہ ہے کہ راشن کے سلسلہ میں انہیں ریلیف دیا جائے - یہ ایک ایسا مطالبہ ہے جس کی مانگ ہندوستان کے ہر گوشے سے ہو رہی ہے - جو متعلقہ [illegible]

اس قسم کی جمہوریت قائم ہے جس پر ہماری کانگریس پارٹی کو دعوی ہے کہ وہ اسکے علمبردار ہیں (میں روس اور چین کی مثال اور حوالہ نہیں دے رہا ہوں) وہاں بھی بیروزگاری بھتہ دیا جاتا ہے - بیروزگاروں کے ریلیف کے لئے کام کئے جاتے ہیں - اگر ہمارے پاس ریلیف نہیں دے سکتے تو کم از کم سستے اناج کی دوکانیں قائم کی جائیں یا کوئی ایسا طریقہ اختیار کیا جائے جس سے انہیں سستا اناج مل سکے - ہمیں اس پر فوری عمل کرنا چاہیئے -

یہ چند سوالات تھے جو میں لیبر اور بیروزگاری کے تعلق سے ایوان کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا تھا اور مجھے یقین ہے کہ حکومت اس پر توجہ دیگی -

***श्रीमती आशाताअी वाघमारे** (वैजापूर) :—अध्यक्ष महोदय, आता पावेतो मजूरा संबंधी बऱ्याच माननीय सदस्यांनी आपले विचार सभागृहासमोर मांडले आहेत. पण बहुतेकांनी कारखान्यांतील मजूरा संबंधीच आणि तेहि पुरूष मजूरा संबंधीच आपले विचार मांडले आहेत. मजूरा मध्यें स्त्री मजूरांची संख्या ही बरीच असतें. त्यांच्याकडे या डिपार्टमेंटनी जितके लक्ष द्यावयाला पाहिजे तितके दिले नाही. याच संबंधी मी अेक दोन मुद्दे आपल्या समोर मांडणार आहे.

मजूरा मध्यें फक्त कारखान्यांतील मजूर येतात असें नाहीं तर शेत मजूर, अितर बांधकाम करणारे मजूर, आणि घरकाम करणारे मजूर हे देखील या मजूरा मध्यें येतात. परंतु यांच्या साठीं कोणत्याहि प्रकारचे कायदे अजून पावेतो करण्यांत आलें नाहींत, आणि मुख्यतः या मध्यें ज्या स्त्री मजूर काम करतात त्यांच्याकडे तर बिलकुल लक्ष देण्यांत आले नाहीं. बांधकाम करणाऱ्या मजूरांत जर आपण पाहिले तर बरीच संख्या स्त्री मजूरांची असते. त्यांना किती काम करावे लागते याचा कोणी विचार करीत नाहीं. विशेषतः ज्या गर्भवती स्त्रिया असतात त्यांना तर फार त्रास होतो. किती अुंचावर त्यांना काम करावे लागते अेक दोन मजले वर चढून जाअून त्यांना काम करावे लागतें. पण त्यांच्या हया त्रासाकडे कोणी लक्ष देत नाहीं. आजकाल तर पुरूषांच्या बरोबरीनें स्त्रिया काम करतात परंतु त्यांना मजूरी मात्र पुरूषा पेक्षां कमी देण्यांत येतें. माझे तर म्हणणें असें आहे कि या समानतेच्या काळांत स्त्र्यांना पण पुरूषांच्या अितकीच मजूरी मिळावयास पाहिजे. पण प्रत्यक्षांत मात्र स्त्र्यांना मजूरी कमी दिली जातें. असा पक्षपात का केला जावा ? मी तर असें म्हणेन कीं पुरूष जरी अेखाद्या वेळीं स्त्री मजूरा पेक्षां अधिक काम करीत असेल तरी पण स्त्रीला कमी मजूरी मिळता कामा नये. कारण पुरूष तो पुरूष आणि स्त्री ती स्त्री, पुरूषांनी स्त्री होता येणार नाही आणि स्त्र्यांना पुरूष होता येणार नाहीं. कारण त्या दोघांच्या शरीर रचनेतच फरक असल्यानें काहीं कामें अशी असतील जी पुरूष जॉस्त करीत असतील तरी पण पुरूषांच्या मजूरीत आणि स्त्रीच्या मजूरीत फरक करता कामा नये. निदान जे काम पुरूष करतात तेच काम जर स्त्र्या करीत असतील तर दोघांनाही समान मजूरी दिली पाहिजे. पण ते आपण आज करीत नाहीं. ज्या गर्भवती स्त्रिया मजूर आहेत त्यांच्या करिता विशेष सोय केली पाहिजे.

शेतकाम करणारे जे मजूर आहेत त्यांना वेळाचें बंधनच नसते. त्यांच्या कडून २४ तास काम घेतले जातें ही पद्धत बरोबर नाहीं. त्याच प्रमाणें घरकामाला जे मजूर असतात त्यांच्या कडून ही २४ तास काम घेतले जातें. मी विशेषतः जे आफिसर लोक येथे बसले आहेत त्यांना विचारतें कीं तुमच्या घरी ही तुम्ही जे मजूर ठेवता त्यांच्या कडून ही तुम्ही २४ तास काम घेता की नाहीं ? या

मजूरा साठीही वेळेचें बंधन असावयास पाहिजे. त्यांच्या कडून ही वाटेल तितका वेळ काम घेता कामा नये.

मला आणखी अेक गोष्ट सांगावयाची आहे ती ही कि स्त्री-मजूरा साठीं मिल्स मधून प्रसूति गृहांची व्यवस्था केली गेली आहे पण ती फार कमी आहे. या पेक्षां अधिक आणि चांगली व्यवस्था केली पाहिजे. आणि त्या दिवसांत त्यांच्या विश्रांति कडे अधिक लक्ष दिलें गेले पाहिजें आणि औषधोपचार ही चांगल्या प्रकारे केला पाहिजे.

आणखी अेक गोष्ट मला माननीय मंत्र्यांच्या नजरे समोर आणून द्यावयाची आहे की औरंगाबाद मध्ये १९४७ साली मजूरांच्या गरीब मुलासाठी अेक कृष-गृह बांधण्यांत आलें होतें आणि या गृहांत मजूरांच्या मुलांना ठेवण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यांत आली होती. पण पुलिस अॅक्शन नंतर औरंगाबाद चें प्रशासक श्री. राजवाडे आणि त्यांच्या सौभाग्यवती यांनी ते कृषकगृह बंद करून त्या ठिकाणीं बालमंदीर स्थापन केले आणि आज हि ते बालमंदीर चालूं आहे. मला असें सांगावयाचें आहे की बालमंदीर हें श्रीमतासाठी आणि श्रीमंताच्या मुलासाठीं असतें त्यांचा गरीबांना हवा तितका अुपयोग होत नाही. म्हणून मला मिनिस्टराना असें सांगावयाचें आहे की त्या ठिकाणी पूर्वी जे कृषक गृह होतें ते पुन्हां सुरू करण्यांत यावे. अेवढे बोलून मी आपलें भाषण संपविते.

*Dr. G. S. Melkote: Madam Chairman, on the day when I first took charge of the Department of Public Works, a funny incident occured. It was probably the next day that some one of the gentlemen who came to congratulate me said; 'It is a very good job you have taken. You are the first Communist Minister'. I asked him to explain clearly and he said; "This is a department which pertains to all". I am sure he meant 'It is a community work'.

It was hence when I notice the number of cut-motions given notice of—they numbered about 93, of which about half-a-dozen pertained to the Labour Department—I felt that every member of this House—whether from the Opposition Benches or this side—was interested in saying something, not because the amount allotted to P.W.D. goes up to the tune of 13 crores of rupees, but because it pertains to the Community and everybody feels he has to say something in the matter. But to my surprise, nearly 18 cut motions were not moved and even in respect of those that were moved many hon. Members did not participate in the discussion. In spite of it, I take it from the cut motions

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Rather they could not.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: In any case I take it that the members wanted to discuss on those cut motions and whatever subjects they have mentioned in the cut motions they are their feelings which they wanted to express. I am alive to the fact

that these cut motions—whether moved or not—are meant for me to take serious note of, and I shall certainly do that.

During the course of the discusssion, many of the members offered suggestions criticising the working of the P.W.D. and placed before me the various works that ought to be undertaken. I should at the very ontest point out one particular factor. P.W.D. is, in essence, the hand-maid of all the departments *i e.*, it is the main department to carry out the works for every one of the other departments. That is why the amount allotted is so great. But it is essentially a technical department. It is just perfectly all right for any member of the lay public—I do not consider members of this House to be members belonging to the lay public-even then, the amount of technical knowledge that is necessary to criticise the particular point of view is certainly not there. If a person who is not technically conversant with the diseased condition of a body advises a particular course of treatment to a doctor who knows the affair, it only shows to what extent that advice should be taken. I am not speaking about this as if I am not trying to take the advice. Even I consider myself as one of the Members of this House and whenever I have tried to place before the technicians and the engineers the point of view as represented by this House I felt they sometimes laughed in through sleeves. That is because that knowledge has to be attained through a course of years, through a particular course of experience that they have got to go through and hence it is that when people talk they sometimes begin to laugh. That is because what is actually represented is not a fact not only a fact, but it might also be a mis-judgment. Often times, if the advice tendered is accepted, it is not merely they that would be blamed but the nation as a whole would be taken elsewhere—away from the target which we have placed before us.

Instead of trying to say anything more on this as I have got to summarise my speech for want of time, I would like to group up the various criticisms that have been made into five different categories; the first pertains to major projects; the second, to the mediun-sized projects and tanks; the third, to roads and buildings; the fourth, to electricity; and the fifth, to drainage, water-works, licencing system with regard to electricity.

With regard to the major irrigation projects, I would like to place before the House that though the Tungabhadra Project work was actually started in 1945, it began actually func-

tioning in 1948 and even then not satisfactorily. It was from 1950 onwards that it progressed sufficiently well. At one time, it was feared whether we would lag much behind. It was feared that Madras had gone ahead, and that we would not be able to give water for at least three years after Madras had completed its work.

I must say here that the Engineers of Hyderabad put in all their energy and in 1953 June when Madras let out waters on its side the Hyderabad Government also was enabled by the engineers to let out water through sluices on its side. That was the amount of progress our engineers made. If, inspite of this, people criticise them, I would beg to submit that that criticism is not merely most unsuited but it would be doing injustice to our own engineers. Our engineers have won glory outside: One of the retired Chief Engineers of our state has been taken up on the Water Works Commission of the Central Government; and another Engineer of our Government has been taken up by the UNESCO Plannig Commission for Engineering Works. The Engineers of our State are in demand elsewhere in India. This is the type of engineers we have here. Elsewhere, they try to bring up the names of the engineers to the forefront; they are pushed up; but we here begin to criticise them. What scope our Engineers will have, it is for the hon. Members to imagine.

That is why I have to say that we were able to keep pace with Madras and let out water from our side. Not merely that. One of the hon. Members had the temerity to say that the revised estimate has gone behind what the Madras has done. These references are not quite good. And here again, I must submit that the revised estimates usually go up. That is because things have got to be done in the bowels of the earth. Things are not visible to the naked eye. Here boring tests are taken and it is on the basis of that estimates are made. It is actually when things are taken out that one would be able to find that the stone which is envisaged is not there and things like that. This state of things does not pertain merely to Hyderabad. It does not pertain merely to India. This is the usual facts that occurs all over the World.

Whenever such questions came up, I tried to consult some of the American Engineers when they happened to go over there. I made similar references to Russian Scientists when [illegible] here; I sought the advice of some of the Chinese

experts also. But I was given to understand that this is a thing which cannot be helped. Inspite of all these handicaps, I should give credit to our engineers. We have certainly exceeded than what Madras has done. We have cut down our expenses by more than 2 crores of rupees compared to that of Madras. Is this not a credit for which we should be proud of ? Is this a matter for which we should criticise our engineers ? These a bare facts I am placing before the hon. Members.

That is why I said that though project work was started in 1945 by Madras, we in the year 1954 constructed the dam and let out water on this side along with Madras. They have to dig a canal of 127 miles; here on our side upto 65th mile work is going on and upto 29th mile this side we would be able to let water by this June. First of all, there are the financial difficulties. Due to integration, the circumstances prevailed Police Action, andwith our Government officers trying to get in contact and knowing the minds of the Central Government Officers, with the promise of grant of more money from the Centrel–all these factors naturally delayed the work. Inspite of it, in order that the water that is stored there may be of some use to some part of the country–if not Hyderabad, Mysore side,–if not on the Mysore side, at least on the Andhra side–we let out every drop of water to the Krishna area, so that at least some part of our country, India, would be benefitted and that the water is not wasted in any manner. With regard to the question of taxes, we said that whatever extra taxes are collected, in proportion thereto a portion of it should be made over to us ; and it is quite possible that we may get about 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees thus. That is one aspect of the matter.

The other aspect is how soon could we complete this ? Expenditure on the Tungabhadra Project to the end of 1951 is 621 lakhs; the expenditure between 1952 and 54 was 866 lakhs and the grant for 1954-55 is 300 lakhs. There is still a balance of 766 lakhs to be spent. At the rate we are getting money from the Central Government, it would naturally take two more years. We asked for 6 crores this year. If money was made available, we would have gone ahead ; but that was not so and we were given only 3 crores towards this. Apart from this financial difficulty, the labour problem is there. As I have been mentioning quite often we are not able to get that much of labour we require to expedite the work. We have reached the saturation point with respect to labour problem.

With regard to Razolibanda project, though it was started in 1947 it could make headway only during 1950. The expenditure up to 1951 was 116 lakhs and between 1951 and 54 it was 123 lakhs. Now when this work is completed, it would submerge lands on the Andhra side. The question of payment of compensation for the lands and houses is hanging in the fire. We have constructed some part of the dam on our side and if we rise even by one foot, it would submerge all the lands. We have therefore moved the Andhra Government and they have been kind enough to let us know that conpensation that has to be paid and if we pay the amount before this November they would let us carry on with the work. Till then it has got to remain idle. This year we have earmarked about 80 lakhs of rupees. If more money was made available, we would have been in a position to let out water up to the 45th mile. I believe it would be completed in 1955.

With regard to the Kadam project, it was started actually in 1949, *i.e*,. the first phase of the Godavari Project. The expenditure on this project up to 1951 was Rs. 83 lacs; the expenditure from 1951 to 1954 was Rs. 166 lacs. This year we have earmarked about Rs. 80 lacs for this project. I had been there recently. Half of the dam up to 20 feet height and also the basement have been completed. The other half will be completed soon and by June next it is expected that water up to the 45th mile will be let out. Here also the canal up to the 30th mile is complete. It is expected that by the end of 1955 about 30,000 acres will be brought under irrigation under this project.

The balance of work on Tungabhadra is estimated to cost Rs. 670 lacs, in Rajulabanda Rs. 111 lacs and on the Kadam Project Rs. 125 lacs. There are besides the amount that are earmarked for this year. The slight lag in the work is purely due to financial reasons and not due to technical or other difficulties. This is how the situation regarding the three projects stands.

Some Members pointed out that there was some defect in the construction of the Tungabhadra Dam. I may state here that there is no such defect. When such huge volume of water comes down with a great velocity, even stones seem to break and melt away; this great force chops off some of the stones. This matter was examined by the Central Water Commission, which suggested that instead of keeping the stones an angular position, it might be made vertical. This is [illegible] being done. There are some technical details which

I do not think it necessary to place before the House. This work is expected to be done this year and the whole work on the project will go ahead without any trouble. All the money that will be needed for these adjustments will be trivial perhaps a couple of thousand rupees.

With regard to electricity schemes, we understand that the Tungabhadra scheme has been sanctioned and that is why this year we have allotted certain amounts for the several electricity works. But we have got to get the machinery and plants from the Technical Aid programme and this will take some time. We hope to give power to almost the whole districts of Raichur, and Gulbarga, and parts of Mahboobnagar and Nrayanpet by about 1957.

Regarding the Nizamsagar Hydro-electric Project, I wish to inform the House that I had been there about a week back. The turbines and other machinery have all been fitted up and it is expected that power would be generated in this November. The towers had been erected and electric wires had been put up. The House may recall that during question hour one of the Members had asked whether any towers had been blown off and I replied that this was entirely false. In some parts of the project we needed a little more electricity than what the generators could manufacture and whenever big machinery had to be lifted by the cranes, electricity was being transmitted from the Hyderabad Station to Nizamsagar. If the towers had been blown off, as had been alleged by one of the Members, how could power be transmitted to Nizamsagar from Hyderabad? Power could not be transmitted without the wires being intact. We hope to give power to Hyderabad from Nizamsagar this November.

Regarding Ramagundam Thermal Power Scheme, we had three turbines there and it was thought that all these three turbines might not be quite useful. It was at one time thought that we should have only two and sell away the third in order to make some money. Our financial difficulty was so great. We, however, resisted the temptation and decided to put in all the three turbines. The machinery and the turbines have been erected. It is expected that one turbine could start work almost immediately, the second probably in a couple o months and the third by next year. The towers had been erected. Some quantity of copper wire had already been received but this is not sufficient. We had to order

some high tension aluminium wires from Australia and until they are received, we will not be in a position to give power.This is what is called thermal power and to produce this lot of water has to be pumped up for which purpose electric generators and machinery to pump up water is necessary. We had to call for tenders for this purpose and all this would take at least another year and after that we should have to erect it. What I mean by this is that we have to wait until the end of 1956. But I may assure the House that things are going on in order and everything is perfectly all right.

Regarding district power schemes, I scrutirnized the whole thing. Much of this machinery is as old as 20 years. There are three means by which we can generate electricity, one of which is through diesel oil. Power for the district scheme is generated through diesel oil sets. We have to purchase lakhs and lakhs rupees worth of diesel oil every year. In any case replacement of this machinery in the Districts would mean a lot of capital investment and purchasing the diesel oil for a considerable length of time. In spite of these difficulties, there are two or three big engines lying at Tungabhadra which we wish to commission. We have already placed orders for a few more and we may order a couple more to replace this machinery as a temporary expedient but within the next few years as and when power is generated at Nizamasagar Ramagundam and Tungabhadra we will supply it to the Districts. As all the Members know, a lot of coal will have to be used for producing thermal power and it is expected that at the rate at which the consuming of coal is taking place, the present coal fields may not last for more than 500 years. Hydro-electric power, however, can be generated through the water falls and we can generate plenty of this power in India. The same water, which comes in inexhaustible quantities, can, after generation of power, be taken up for irrigation purposes. That is why India, being a land of rivers, we are concentrating more on producing electricity through Hydel schemes along with the construction of irrigation projects. In our State, we can produce plenty of power through water and within the next 10 to 15 years we should be in a position to supply power to every nook and corner of the State.

Regarding the licensing system, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that I have issued circulars to all the [illegible] Houses that 15 days before the expiry of the licences, they should get their licences checked up in their respective

districts. They need not take the trouble of coming to Hyderabad for the re-issue of the licenses. They could send it on to us after being checked and the necessary license would be issued from Hyderabad. It is not we that certify their applicatons etc., but the Collector. Giving 'rushwat' in Hyderabad and getting these licenses, etc., levelled by some of the Members is a thing which I cannot understand. If there is any particular case which the Members can place before me, I shall certainly enquire into it. This is a bad reflection on the P.W.D. and such practices must be stopped.....

Shri V. D. Deshpande : Will the hon. Minister investigate into the matter of issuing licences to the Liberty Talkies, and also the Embassy in Hyderabad ?

Dr. G. S. Melkote : With pleasure. If the Members would convey the information which I had just now given to the Cinema proprietors—of course, I would also do it—it would help me and them to eradicate what little corruption that is prevailing now. This charge of corruption on a Department wherein there are technical and highly educated people, I really take to heart. I entirely agree that corruption should be rooted out. How to root it out is the question. Some of the Members may cite the Chinese or Russian method. Methods differ from place to place. We have got to speak about these things in a cultured manner. Much of this corruption is due to poverty. Whether it is in the lower rungs or in the higher rungs, where it may be few and far between it should not be there. This brings down the name of our own nation. It is said that the Revenue Deptartment is corrupt, the Police Department is corrupt and the P.W.D. is corrupt, which means that the three major Departments of Government are all corrupt. The moment we get into Govternment service, our names are 'badnamed'(). In the conference of the P.W.D. Officers, many complained to me saying: " wherever we go, peoplesay we are corrupt, etc.,". There are prople who are earnest in the Departm-nt but on account of a few people who practice these things, all get 'badnamed' (). Such of those good people should see that these practices are stopped and see that the bad people are punished. I have already appealed to the Officers in the matter. I am sure corruption would not be there in the coming years.

With regard to minor irrigation works we have spent Rs. 50 lacs in the year.....

Shri R. P. Deshmukh : What about the Poorna project ?

Dr. G. S. Melkote : I shall deal with it in the end.

Mr. Chairman : The hon. Minister may continue his speech about minor irrigation projects and other things after recess.

The House then adjourned for recess till Forty Five Minutes Past Five of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after recess at Forty Five Minutes Past Five of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

Dr. G. S. Melkote : May I know till what time I would be allowed to speak ?

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Yesterday, I was allowed one hour and fiften minutes, Sir. He has already taken 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker : So, he has got another 45 minutes.

Dr. G. S. Melkote : I am speaking, before recess, on the minor irrigation projects in the State. In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that out of the medium-sized projects we have undertaken, Koil-Sagar Project has progressed considerably and in June 1954 we would be letting out water to 10 thousand acres of land. The Sarla Project would be completed by 1955 and Bendsura is completed and part of the canal work has got to be done and also some other projects have been completed. Apart from these, new projects have been taken up. I am not going into details as that would take more time. The important point I wish to place before the House in this connection is that in our State we have got somewhere about 34 thousand tanks, small and big. Many of these tanks were dug by our ancestors. There are about 12 thousand tanks with an ayacut of 10 acres and less ; another 12 thousand tanks with an ayacut of below 50 acres ; another 7,000 or 8,000 tanks with an ayacut of less than 200 acres and about 800 tanks with an ayacut of over 200 acres. That is the situation. In a sense these no doubt can be called tanks, but they can not be called tanks in the modern sense. Many

of them have no outlets. That is why when there are heavy rains breaches occur and year after year the number of breaches are increasing. Breaches that have occurred since 1945 have remained unrepaired, because the amount of money that would be needed is very great. I consulted engineers and tried to assess the potentiality of Hyderabad. Apart from the major projects—I have already mentioned three projects—there is the second phase of Godavary and the third phase of Godavary and Tungabhadra where Hydro-Electric power could also be generated. Then there is Poorna ; there is upper Krishna, and others. But apart from these major projects, it is said that at the rate we have been going on and at the rate we have been spending money now, we would take another 250 years and still we would be going on developing Hyderabad. That is the potentiality of Hyderabad. We have got to find out how these things are going to be undertaken. People's sentiments are there. People want every tank to be taken up. I can understand that. They are distributed all over the State. But we have got to spend money on other developmental schemes also. As it is, Hyderabad is almost getting self sufficiency with regard to rice, jowar and even wheat. It is producing to the tune of nearly 2½ lakhs. If we have got to supply to other parts of India, certainly some of these things have got to be taken up. But people come and complain of repairs to tanks. So far as Engineers are concerned, they have no parochial sentiments. They say : 'We have the money that you have allotted. We have to give the maximum advantage. Once, we give the technical advice, it is for you to decide which of the tanks you have to take up Politics and other things may come in your way. You say the sentiments of Marathwada people, the scarcity areas of Marathwada, you say nothing has been done in Karnataka. But these sentiments do not weigh with us. When we give our opinion we try to see to what extent the maximum benefit to the maximum number of people with the least possible amount could be obtained. That is our criterion'. This is the criterion they place before us and so it is for us to select. As it is necessary that India should be self-sufficient at the earliest possible time, those tanks that would give us the maximum yield with the minimum amount of expenditure would be taken up. India has got to develop and develop uniformly and the policies of the Central Government and the State Government are directed to that end. So whether a particular project is a paying one or not, in order to develop the rest of the country, projects are taken up. That is why another Nine

projects have been taken up recently in the scarcity areas. It is in that list the Purna Project comes in. People have talked rather vehemently. It is natural. I should also tell them that the Government is equally serious. Government has written to the Centre conveying the feelings of the people and our own feelings in the matter and stating that it should be included in the Five Year Plan. Not only that, we have also requested that the work should be started this year. The State Government has already ear-marked about 5 lakhs of rupees to start with even prior to the Government of India's sanction. That is how the Government has dealt with the issue. I had even asked the Chief Engineer to call for tenders and tenders might have been called for. We are waiting to find out the reaction of the Centre. I am sure that the Centre will consider favourably and in the near future the Purna Project will be taken up and implemented. That is the situation.

With regard to the Nandikonda Project also Members said many things. I have already clearly explained the position during the question-hour. The Hyderabad Government, has no other project in view. On the Krishna River, it will have no project in future also. It has formulated its opinion ; but in a matter like this, it is not Hyderabad alone that is concerned; It is not Andhra alone that is concerned ; it is the opinion of both the Governments that is required. Hence, technical and other allied matters are being examined. The final opinion would be conveyed to us by the Central Government. It is expected that it would be favourable. That is what I can say now. In this connection again, people from Marathwada and also from Karnatak said : 'Why do you speak of Godavary and Nandikonda projects and not of Purna ? '. Purna is a State project. We have to implement it. It concerns only one Government. But in the matter of Nandikonda, whether Hyderabad Government wants it or not, Andhra Government has got to take up. So in that connection we come in. We are equally anxious that the Nandikonda project should be taken up. Where two or more Governments are concerned, we have got to put off repairs of thet anks. That is why Nandikonda project is drawing so much attention. I am sure the feelings of the members of this House whether they are from Karnatak or Marathwada or Andhra..

Shri L. K. Shroff : What about the Upper Krishna project ?

Dr. G. S. Melkote : The Bombay Government has not considered it profitable. It is essentially our State concern.

Shri L. K. Shroff : It is a famine-stricken area.

Dr. G. S. Melkote : We feel it is not a profitable concern ; hence, we have not paid any attention.

With regard to minor irrigation projects, we have allotted about 38 lakhs of rupees for breached tanks. We were given about 108 lakhs by the Government of India towards repairs of tanks ; and out of this, about 1,183 tanks were repaired with a total ayacut of 92,036 acres at a cost of 83.55 lakhs. We could have done better, but the Central Government did not sanction the amount early enough. This year we got it in the month of February and anticipating the allotment of such amount Hyderabad Government had already advanced some amount of money. That is why we were able to progress at least to that extent. Had we received the money earlier enough, we would have progressed a little more. Even then up to March 1954 we would be completing 171 ; this year by June 1954 because we have speeded up we may be able to complete another 660. That is the speed with which we are working.

With regard to roads, I think we have got about 6,700 miles of road. In 1921 we had 2,025 miles. From 1945 onwards, we are putting 175 miles length of road on an average. Already there are certain roads under construction,–about 600 miles of it before the planning period. In the plan itself another 600 miles of road was included. We have completed 285 miles out of that. 'Roads', is a matter over which I could speak a lot. If we want to go up to the extent of what Madras has done we need at least 85 crores of rupees.

That is the situation, which would mean that at least 19 thousand miles should be put up. Roads and bridges taken in the first five year plan—the length of roads is 52 miles and bridges 10 miles and the total cost 248 lakhs. The expenditure from 1951-54 is only 80 lakhs. The balance required is 168 lakhs, out of which this year's grant is about 72 lakhs and still there is a balance of 90 lakhs.

Then there is another item maintenance of roads. Many people complained that the roads are not being maintained properly. I quite agree with them. At one time

we used to give for the establishment and salary & allowances to gangmen some 22 lakhs. Now the salaries have gone up to 44 lakhs of rupees, whereas the grant has remained the same. At one time, the pay and allowances used tobe one-thirds for the amount and two-third amount used to be spent on roads. Now two-thirds is being spent on the allowances and pay and one-thirds is left over. Once in five or six years we used to repair the roads; now once in 10 years Members spoke about Madras and other places. There is the process which is called 'blinding.' The gangmen throw mud and then it is thrown off in a few weeks. The gangmen who are there would repeat it over and over again. But the situation is that the amount of money that we are spending on roads is insufficient. That is the whole situation. This can only be met if there is money forthcoming. With the amont of money that is given to me, it is not possible to do anything further.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Has the hon. Minister moved for more funds?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I have. I said that another 55 crores would be required if we want at least one mile of road for every village. For 22 thousand villages we need another 100 crores. At the rate I have been spending it would take a period of forty-five years. I need more money.

I am cutting short my speech. Otherwise I could have given more figures.

With regard to not the Research Institute and other things, I will rather not touch them. Some of these things like research work that is being done are being implemented in Koilsagar and Sarlasagar and other places, which has saved lakhs and lakhs worth of rupees. That Research Institute is a very useful adjunct to the engincering work. I wish I could find more money for this type of work. Again the difficulty is paucity of funds. Many of the Members wanted me to put up more bridges and roads. I fully agree with them. I wish I could do it. I would rather not go into details, since the time at my disposal is very little. I would like to go to labour. To every point that has been raised, I can give details and answer them. I have got all the material, but I am sorry the time at my disposal is very short.

Hon. Membersspoke at great length with respect to labour problems in the State. One thing that is worrying the Members of the Opposition as well as Members of this side is the unemployment problem. But unemployment cannot be tackled by mere talk. I quite agree with the Leader of the Opposition that we should implement more than talk. I do not like tall talk, but even then the facts I have before me is worth-placing before the Assembly.

Hon. Members at one time gave me to understand that industrialisation of the country is the remedy. Yes, is it a remedy up to a point. What we need first and foremost is food. I may give employment, I may give good housing, I may give good clothing to the people, but if they go empty-stomach, they would rebel. The second point is that in a country like ours, where the population is very great, and in the period after freedom, through which we have been passing now, industrialisation at once not possible is because the cost of machinery is very great and it is difficult to obtain it. We have to look to agriculture as a remedy to give employment. What has happened in our own State? Look at those two projects, the Tungabhadra and the Nizamsagar. At one time, in 1924 or 1925, to whichever house we visited in Hyderabad City, we could see a servant, a 'boyee,' coming from Bodhan, Bensura, Armoor and Nizamabad. Today Nizamabad is humming with activity and in Hyderabad city we cannot find a single labourer coming from Nizamabad. This situation has arisen due to two factors. One: The Nizam Sagar Project under which so many acres one of land one irrigated and second; the Bodhan Sugar Factory. The third which is equally important, the Hydro-electric project which gives so much of work to the cottage industries, is yet to come. But even as it is, in that place, the sugar factory itself employs about 15 thousand people and we do not find a single labourer idle there. It is difficult to get a labourer even in Nizamabad itself. The workers in the sugar factory are said to have been getting six months' bonus in addition to their Salaries. How has all this wealth been created? That has been created due to this Nizamsagar dam, as well as the sugar factory. Not merely that. The sugar factory apart from giving employment to so many people and enriching the farmers gives a lot of revenue to the State. One factory, over which we have invested 1 crore and 20 lakhs of rupees, gives indirectly to the State returns in the shape of transport charges, excise duties on alcohol & sugar & in other matters

to the tune of 60 lakhs per year, whether it goes to the Central Government or to the State Government, it is immaterial. The Income Tax has also to be included. Therefore, one factory over which we have invested 1 crore and 20 lakhs yields about 60 lakhs to the State itself and then the other psychological factors are there. A college is coming up there, there is a school in every village. People can be seen with gleam in their faces. That is the situation at a place where we have constructed only one dam. Similarly the Tungabhadra Project used to absorb and will still be giving work to 35 thousand workers. All of them have been drawn from Mahbubnagar. That is why I said that in Talwar and Kambal I can give employment, but the labour is not available. It is not merely this. 3 thousand and odd tanks have been repaired within three years in the telengana districts; as such it is difficult to get any type of labour where the tanks have been restored or where water is let out for agricultural purposes. Agriculture is a paying concern to those who settle down on land and cultivate themselves. This is the amount of labour that has been absorbed by the construction of two dams. When water is let out in Tungabhdra—that is supposed to be a place where there was less population–the area would get populated and electricity would come in there, some industries would spring up, probably another sugar factory of some other such thing. These projects would absorb labour to the extent of 70 or 80 thousands. Districts after districts get populated, get work and get enriched and people will not migrate to cities to work in factories. I went to Nizamabad and asked some of the farmers whether they were prepared to go to Hyderabad and work. I asked them how much they are earning *i. e.*. 60or 70 rupees. I asked them if supposing I give 100 rupees, would they come to Hyderabad. They said 'No' They want their independence and they will stick up to their places. That situation would prevail in Hyderabad within the next two or three years. The difficulty with regard to unemployment is this : Unemployment is there with the educated classes and with the industrial labour and both these classes essentially live in cities. There is no unemployment anywhere in the State particularly in the Telengana areas, *i.e.*, in the rural side. I could absorb, as I said in one of my public speeches, about 30 or 35 thousand people more in the projects. But they are not forthcoming. That is because they are fully employed there. The land [illegible] there. It gives them more opportunities. In the course

of the next couple of years, Hyderabad, as mentioned in the House, envisages a project of building railways and roads. We have asked the Central Government to give us 4 to 8 crores. It is expected that a major amount of this may be granted to us in a couple of months. But as I said work for the ordinary type of labourer is available in large numbers. I will be prepared to absorb almost everyone of them. Therefore, the only question is regarding industrial labour, as well as the educated class. There is not a single medical man and engineer that is unemployed today. Last year eighty engineers who had passed out from the Engineering College found an outlet in the Local Self-Government Department.

So, there is not a single engineer or medical man unemployed today; not a single Ph.D., not an M.A. or M.Sc. The unemployed is the Matriculate, the Intermediate or the ordinary graduate. Many Matriculates, have found employment in the Home Department. So, some of the industrial workers and few of the want educated, have got to be employed. Their difficulty is they employment in Hyderabad, city because many of them would like to pursue their studies in the evening Colleges or they have someone to take care of them or they want to supplement their income in the city. They want a job of the type they like. This type of thing, no Government would be able to do. Employment it can give. This is a problem of giving employment of a particular variety to which they are accustomed. But there would always be an interim period, where adjustments have got to be made. I would tell everyone that employment could be found even with regard to those who want particular types of jobs. We have moved the Central Government for some more grant, to sponsor some more schemes. This is also expected to be sanctioned—to what extent it is difficult for me to say now. But we are seriously trying in that direction to give employment to everyone. That is why in the Conference of Labour Officers I said that today we have to find full employment and give adequate wages and see that the workers are placed in comfortable position and given all amenities. That is the ideal. We are moving towards that ideal. But in the interim period, it is expected Government would expect and I appeal to all members both here and outside, to give the Government all help in this direction. Merely criticising the Government would not do. It may be that in some matters there will be a little delay here and there. We are not the only parties that are concerned. There is the labour

and the management and in democratic conditions, adjustments between the sectors have got necessarily to take place. It takes time. Democracy means a little delay. But given that co-operation I am sure all these labour problems could be solved earlier than expected.

Then, with regard to the several other points, that members brought to my notice. With regard to retrenchment, I would like to state that the figures quoted are entirely wrong.

Shri Akhtar Hussan: What about the old mills?

The hon. Minister knows ; some of the workers are of the opinion..

Mr. Speaker: So long as the hon. Minister does not resume his seat another hon. Member should not begin to speak.

Dr. G.S. Melkote: The figures to my mind are entirely worng. I have examined the whole situation. In order to bring the volume of retrenchment forcifully before the public ; exaggerated figures should not be given for the simple reason tha tthe public would get agitated over it. We are in a construc tive mood. We want people to go ahead normally and peacefully with their work. Giving exaggerated figures will not help the country in any manner. There is a certain amount of retrenchment. I quite agree. But figures are over-exaggerated, I should say.

The question of Hutti Gold Mines and the Singareni Collieries was raked up here. I have nothing to do with both of them as a Labour Minister. They fall under the central sphere, but even so I am interested in the labour of Hyderabad. When this matter was mooted here, I wanted to draw the attention of the Speaker to the fact that this was not the place where one should talk about these. But even that I allowed, so that Members may not carry a wrong impression. The Labour Union of the Collieries and the Management came to an understanding and the matter was referred to the Regional Labour Commissioner for his opinion. But in the terms of the agreement itself it was provided that if either party was aggrieved it could appeal further to the Chief Labour Commissioner. When a decision was given by the Regional Labour Commissioner, the party aggrieved referred the matter to the Chief Labour Commissioner who

reversed the verdict of his subordinate. This is an agreement which both parties had arrived at. It is not that we want to get these things done. That is how the matter stands. I think that labour should accept this willingly because this is one of the terms of the agreement they have entered into

With regard to Provident Fund, I may state that Provident Fund can not be disbursed whenever people want it. It is meant for a specific purpose. Provident Fund is collected for the benefit of the workers who retire at old age. As and when a difficulty arises, if Provident Fund is asked to be disbursed, the very idea with which the Fund is collected is negatived. But in a matter of this type where human suffering is entailed it is up to the Government to consider how best the suffering could be relieved. There are non-scheduled factories where provident fund would be given after one year and with regard to Scheduled factories within about three months. We moved the Central Government immediately and we are awaiting their decision. I would like to assure the House that we are anxious that these workers who are out of jobs should get some benefit or the other from the provident fund. We will consider it most sympathetically and if the Central Government agrees with our opinion, it is possible that the Government may also consider how quickly this may be disbursed, possibly in the course of two or three months. This is how the matter is looked at by the Government.

With regard to wage boards, I should disabuse the arguments of the Opposition Members. The A.H.T.U.C. never participated in the proceedings for the formatin of the wage boards when they were sponsored. Inspite of it, Government went out of its way and nominated some people belonging to that party too. If today there has been some delay in the matter of wages, it is not due to slackness on the part of Government, but it is because the labour leaders themselves have not been actively co-operating with these wage boards. These leaders have not even sent a reply in many cases.

With regard to victimisation, this is a very difficult matter. The labour says that the Labour Department is pro management and the managements say that the Department is almost pro-communist. Here is abuse from both sides. The Labour Department is supposed to hold the scales even. But I think that a bias towards labour is more agreable. Labour Department is meant to help labour, and they have been doing it all along.

Regarding the question of closure of Mills, I would like to say that in 1951-52 the number of closure of factories was 12, in 1952-53 it was 19; and in 1953-54 it was only 3. excluding the old Mills, which would make it 4.

With regard to accidents also, the figures quoted by the Members of the Opposition are not correct. In 1951, there were 16 fatal accidents and non-fatal 1858; in 1952 the figure was only 8 fatal accidents and non-fatal 2248. This increase in non-fatal accidents, however, was not due to increased accidents, but the detection of these accidents due to the increased vigilance of the Department, who reported these accidents. In 1953, fatal accidents were only two.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: I have quoted the figures from the Hyderabad Government Bulletin on Economic Affairs, page 317, and I find that the figures read out by the hon. Minister do no tally with them. Probably the figures of the two Departments do not tally. These are statistics issued by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Hyderabad.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I am open to correction, but these are the figures that I got from my Department.

With regard to the Compensation Act, one of the hon. Members said that the payment of compensation is delayed and it should be handed back to the Collectors. When the Labour Department took over this subject from the Collectors, in 1951 there were about 767 cases, out of which we have settled 753 cases and compensation had been paid in these cases. There are only 14 cases in which compensation has not been given. That is becasue the cases have not been decided yet. I do not know why the Members feel that this subject should be handed back to the Collectors.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Are the people given to and fro charges when they come here to represent cases under the Compensation Act?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I shall enquire into it. Mr. Speaker Sir, I have taken sufficient time of the House and I feel that I have placed before it all facts.

Shri Ratanlal Kotecha (Patoda): What about the new works in Maratwada? Will they be taken up in the first five-year plan?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: This will be done to the extent the Government at the Centre provides money and we would certainly take them up, because these schemes give employment in the rural sector.....

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Will the Minister show which figures regarding retrenchment are wrong. I quoted the figures from the Industries Department information and with regard to other figures I am prepared to discuse them with the Minister and show that they are correct.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Most of the figures seem to be incorrect. I am prepared to sit with the hon. Member and discuss these matters. I am open to correction, but the definite policy of the Government is that there should be no retrenchment and, if there is any, such workers should be employed as early as possible.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: What about the application of Shops & Establishments Act to market places?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I am extremely glad that the Members of the Opposition peaded my case that more people should be employed. We have employed recently 11 people for the enforcement of the Shops & Establishments Act in some Districts and I hope the work will be speeded up. If necessary, we shall appoint more.

Shri Syed Hassan: Will the hon. Minister say something about the rehabilitation of ex-service personnel?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: That would mean taking some more time of the House. I have got the figures with me

श्री. शेषवराव माधवराव वाघमारे:—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भालकी निलंगा जैसी जो पुरानी सडकें हैं जिसका काम आठ साल से बंद है जिनपर करीब १४ लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं अुसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्या सोच रही है? भालकी निलंगा रोड करीब १२ मील का है। अिन सडकों के लिये जो नुकसान हुआ है अुसको रफा करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट क्या सोच रही है?

شری جی - ایس - ملکوٹے - اس پر ۳۰ لاکھ روپئے صرف ہوئے ہیں - پورے کام کیلئے ۲۵۰ لاکھ کی ضرورت ہے - اگر اتنی رقم ملے تو ضرور کریں گے -

شری سید حسن - ایکس سرویس‌من کا اهم معامله هے یه ۳۰ هزار لوگ هیں -
اس بارے میں بھی هم گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی معلوم کرنا چاهتے هیں کیا آنریبل منسٹر
اس کی وضاحت فرمائینگے -

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I can give details with regard to the monies spent. About 18 or 19 lacs of rupees have been spent for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. I myself went and saw the rehabilitation of these people at Fatehnagar, but I admit much more has to be done. This is not confined only to ex-servicemen; everyone in India, and particularly in Hyderabad, should be employed, and employed fully. I entirely sympathise with these people and everything that ought to be done would be done. I am moving in that direction and shall try to do my best.

Demand No. 11--*Office of the Chief Electrical Inspector*-*Rs.* 1,19,300.

Working of the Office of the Chief Electrical Inspector with special reference to permits to Cinmea Houses.

Mr. Speaker:_ The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 11 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,300 under Demand No. 11 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 12--*Irrigation etc, Works for which Capital Accounts are kept*-- *Working expenses*--*Rs.* 11,01,678.

Failure of the Government to bring Waste and Fallow Lands under irrigation.

Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Working of Maner and Bendsura Projects

Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, with drawn.

Necessity of undertaking more Minor Irrigation Works

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 12 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

Repairs of breached tanks in Medak District

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 12 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

Working of Palair Project

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 12 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Policy regarding minor irrigation

Shri Andanappa (Kushtagi) : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,01,678 under Demand No. 12 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 13--- *Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues*—Rs. 96,10,300

Increase in the number of breached tanks and the negligence towards their repairs

Shri M. Buchiah (Sirpur) : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn

Handling by the chief engineer of minor irrigations and the repair work of Pochamma Cheruvu in Renikunta village, Karimnagar taluk.

Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: I beg leve of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leve of the House, withdrawn.

Inordinate delay in the execution of Minor Irrigation Projects

Shri Daji Shanker Rao(Adilabad) : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Policy of the Government regarding Minor Irrigation.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is :

"That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced dy Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Repairs of tanks in Khammam District

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Repairs of tanks in Warangal District.

Shri K. L. Narashima Rao (Yellandu-General): I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Repairs of tanks in Adilabad District.

Shri Daji Shanker Rao: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Repair of tanks in Marathwada.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Repair of breached tanks in Nalgonda District.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Repair of tanks in Karimnagar District.

Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Working of the Irrigation Works

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Re 1."

The motion was negatived.

Working of the Irrigation Department.

Shri Viswanath Rao Soore (Luxettipet-General) : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Delay in giving mark out of the Irrigation Works

Shri Viswanath Rao Soore : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Corruption in the Department.

Shri Viswanath Rao Soore : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Working of the Irrigation Department.

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,10,300 under Demand No. 13 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Demand No. 28—Hyderabad Drainage—Rs. 5,77,070.

Amalgamation of the Drainage Department in the Municipal Corporation

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 28 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Drainage system in the twin cities

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 28 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Working conditions of the low paid employees of the Drainage Department

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 28 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Working of the Department

Shri Viswanath Rao Soore: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,77,070 under Demand No. 28 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 29—Hyderabad Water Works—Rs. 11,86,030.

Working of the Water Works Department

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 29 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

Working condition of the workers in the Hyderabad Water Works Department

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

"That the grant under Demand No. 29 be reduced by Re. 1".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,86,030 under Demand No. 29 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for paymet during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh. "

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 38—Inspector of Factories and Boilers— Rs. 1,55,700.

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,700 under Demand No. 38 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh. "

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 39 *Labour Commissioner's Office and Industrial Court of Labour Disputes—Rs.* 6,00,600.

Leave, Holidays granted to factory employees

Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Working of Labour Department

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

"That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Labour problems in the State

Shri M. Buchiah : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Government's failure to protect Trade Union Rights

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Implementation of Shops and Establishments Act.

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Conditions of tannery and textile workers

Shri Syed Akhtar Hussain : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Retrenchment of industrial workers and closure of factories

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Re. 1."

The motion was negatived.

Housing conditions of labour in the districts

Shri R. P. Deshmukh (Gangakhed): I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Formation of Wage Boards

Shri S. Ramanatham : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,600 under Demand No. 39 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh. "

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 43—Iron and Steel Controller—Rs. 25,200.

Working and mal-practices in the Iron and Steel Control branch of the P.W.D.

Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,200 under Demand No. 43 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh. "

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 46—Directorate of Resettlement and Employment and further Education—Rs. 2,61,323.

The general unemployment situation in the State and failure of the Government to provide employment

Shri Syed Hasan : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,61,323 under Demand No. 46 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh. "

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 52—Civil Works including Road Fund but excluding City Improvement Board and Gardens but including Bolarum Gardens—Rs. 2,04,07,820.

Method of undertaking civil works

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Working of the Engineering Research Department

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Major Projects in the State

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Working of 'Civil Works'

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Government gardens

Mr. Speaker : The Question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Corruption in the Department

Shri Viswanath Rao Soore : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Delay in survey of tanks in the districts

Shri Viswanath Rao Soore : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Corruption prevailing in the Department of Superintending Engineer

Shri R. P. Deshmukh : I beg leave of the House to with draw may cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Heavy expenses on Government Gardens.

Shri R.P. Deshmukh : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Unsatisfactory progress made in the Civil Works undertaken by the Department

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,07,820 under Demand No. 52 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 59— Other Revenue Expenditure Connected with Electricity –Rs. 53,414

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,414 under Demand No. 59 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of

the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 60— *Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses* *Rs.* 90,72,000.

Electricity Scheme for Bhongir Town

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 60 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Electricity Schemes in the States

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 60 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Electricity Scheme for Nalgonda Town

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 60 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Progress of Electricity Schemes in the Districts

Shri R. P. Deshmukh: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,72,000 under Demand No. 60 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the

several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 67—Rents, Rates, and Taxes—Rs. 2,87,000.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,000 under Demand No. 67 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 79–Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen-Rs. 3,92,000.

Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen

Shri Syed Hassan: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Schemes in respect of Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 79 be reduced by Re. 1".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,92,000 under Demand No. 79 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 84— Construction of Irrigation Projects, etc., Works and Establishment Rs. 5,36,93,000.

Major projects in Marathwada

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 84 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Major Projects in Telangana

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 84 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Non-inclusion of Nandikonda Project Scheme in the Second Five-year Plan

Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Policy of Government. re: Capital outlay on irrigation

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 84 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,36,93,000 under Demand No. 84 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the

course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 86—*Hyderabad Drainage–Rs.* 3,10,000.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,000 under Demand No. 86 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 87—*Hyderabad Water Works-Rs.* 6.95,000.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,95,000 under Demand No. 87 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

The motion was adpoted.

Demand No. 88—*Capital outlay on Multi-Purpose River Schemes Works and Estt. Rs.* 1,58,49,000.

Multi-purpose river schemes in Telangana.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 88 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,49,000 under Demand No. 88 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defra tyne

several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No.89—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Reveniue Accounts—Rs. 48,72,000.

Inadequate Road Communications in the Districts

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That the grant under Demand No. 89 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived

Wages of Road Workers.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That the grant under Demand No. 89 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

Unplanned way of selecting construction works of Roads and Buildings

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That the grant under Demand No. 89 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

Working conditions of the Road Workers specially in Nalgonda District

Mr. Speakder : The question is :

"That the grant under Demand No. 89 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

Construction of Roads and Buildings in Koppal Taluk

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 89 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

Pay scales and other conditions of road gang workers, staff of S.R.R. and Maisthries of the P.W.D.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 89 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

Construction of New Roads in the Districts.

Shri Viswanathrao Soore : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Construction and repair of the Roads in the State with special reference to Kushtagi taluq, Raichur District

Shri Andanappa : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, wihdrawn.

Condition and the Construction of Roads.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 89 be reuceed by Rs. 100 "

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,72,000 under Demand No. 89 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several

charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand has tne recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 91—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes Rs. 59,15,000

Nizamsagar Hydro-electric Scheme

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 91 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Tne motion was negatived.

Ramagundam Hydro-electricity Project

Shri Daji Shankar Rao : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Distribution of Hydro-electricity under Tungabhadra Project

Shri Andanappa : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of tne House, withdrawn.

Tungabhadra Hydro and Power Electricity Schemes

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 91 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,15,000 under Demand No. 91 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several

charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 92—Capital Account of other State Works outside the Revenue Account Rs.—60,00,000

Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

" That the grant under Demand No. 92 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 under Demand No. 92 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 32—Agriculture F-32-Rs. 5,00,000.

Mr. Speaker : We shall now take up the next item on the Agenda. The Minister for Agriculture, Supply, Development and Planning may move his Demand now.

The Minister for Agriculture, Supply, Development and Planning (Dr. Chenna Reddy) : I beg to move :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 under Demand No. 32 (shown under Major Head 40 Agriculture F-32) be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Stationery and Printing required for the Grow More Food Scheme

Shri K. L. Narasimha Rao : I beg to move :

" That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Supplementary Maize Scheme.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : I beg to move :

" That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Development Schemes

Shri V. D. Deshpande : I beg to move :

" That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Distribution of improved varieties of pulses like Tuar Gram etc.

Shri Ch. Venkat Rama Rao : I beg to move. :

" That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Working of the Agricultural Department with special reference to Experimental and Research Schemes.

Shri R. P. Deshmukh : I beg to move :

" That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Failure of Cotton Researches and schemes for multiplication of Cotton Seed in Parbhani District

Shri R. P. Deshmukh : I beg to move.

"That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

*شری آر - پی - دیشمکھ - مسٹراسپیکر سر - اگریکلچر کے ڈیمانڈس جب ایوان کے سامنے منظوری کے لئے آئے تھے اس وقت اپوزیشن کی طرف سے واک آؤٹ کیا گیا - اس بارے میں

مسٹر اسپیکر - اس بارے میں واک آؤٹ نہیں کیا گیا -

شری آر - پی - دیشمکھ - جملہ ڈیمانڈس کے بارے میں واک آؤٹ کیا گیا - خیر وہ چیز گزر گئی - میں اس بارے میں یہ کہونگا کہ اگریکلچر کا ایک ایسا مسئلہ ہے جو پورے عوام سے تعلق رکھتا ہے وہ ایک نان پارٹی مسئلہ ہے - جس طرح کہ

Mr. Speaker : General introduction is not necessary.

شری آر - پی - دیشمکھ - اس پر دو منٹ میں تبصرہ کرونگا -

مسٹر اسپیکر - میں کل پانچ منٹ دیتا ہوں -

شری آر - پی - دیشمکھ - وہ نا کافی ہے - مسٹر اسپیکر سر میں یہ کہونگا کہ ہندوستان کے حالات کے لحاظ سے اگریکلچر کو بہت اہمیت ہے -

"Out of a total of 356.82 millions, 295.00 millions constitute the rural population of India out of whom 249.12 millions depend directly on land.

اس طرح سے یہ ۸۰ پرسنٹ ملک کے عوام سے متعلق ہے - اس لئے اس مسئلہ کے حل کے لئے ہر پارٹی کو ایک جگہ آنا چاہئے - میں اس بارے میں آنریبل منسٹر فار اگریکلچر کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ بہ نسبت دوسرے ڈپارٹمنٹس کے اگریکلچر ڈپارٹمنٹ کچھ ٹھیک کام کر رہا ہے مگر اس میں اور بھی تیزی کے ساتھ کام ہونا چاہئے - اس ڈپارٹمنٹ کے جو عہدہ دار ہیں انکا یہ تصور ہونا چاہئے کہ وہ خود کسان ہیں اور انہیں کسانوں کی بھلائی کے لئے کام کرنا ہے - میں کچھ فیکٹس اینڈ فیگرس آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں جن سے پتہ چلے گا کہ ڈپارٹمنٹ آف اگریکلچر نے کچھ کام کیا ہے مگر ساتھ

ھی بعض غلطیاں بھی کی ھیں جیسے کہ کاٹن ریسرچ کے بارے میں جو گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی ھے وہ بالکل نا کام رھی ھے - اس میں بتایا گیا ھے کہ

"Prosperity through agriculture in Hyderabad".

".....Gaorani-6 has covered the entire area suitable for it which is estimated at about 7 lakh acres. Parbhani, American has also covered the entire area suitable for it which is roughly one lakh acres. Gaorani-12 has covered about 45% of the area suitable for it."

گو وھاں کپاس کی کاشت ذوھوئی ھے - لیکن جو آمدنی کسانوں کو ھونی چاھئے تھی نہیں ھوئی - میں ایوان میں یہ دعوے کے ساتھ کہونگا کہ ریسرچ ڈپارٹمنٹ کی طرف سے جو سیڈس (Seeds) فراھم کیا گیا ھے وہ بدتر قسم کا ھے - جس کی وجہ سے مرھٹواڑہ کے کسانوں کو لاکھوں روپیوں کا نقصان ان دو سال میں پہنچا ھے - ۵۲-۱۹۵۰ع میں یہ بتایا گیا کہ بارش نہیں ھوئی - اور ۵۳-۱۹۵۲ میں یہ بتایا جاتا ھے کہ بارش زیادہ ھونے کی وجہ سے کپاس نہیں ھوئی اس طرح کسانوں کو نقصان پہنچایا گیا - اس کی ذمہ داری کس پر ھے - میں کہونگا کہ اس کے لئے حکومت ذمہ دار ھے - جو ریسرچ ڈپارٹمنٹ نے بہت ھائی لیول پر کیا ھے وہ فیلیور (Failure) ثابت ھوچکا ھے - نانڈیڑ میں سنہ ۱۹۳۱ع میں کاٹن ریسرچ کا اکسٹرنل فارم کھولا گیا لیکن اس سے کوئی مفید نتیجہ نہیں نکلا -

Schemes for multiplication and distribution of 2204 cotton seed in Parbhani District.

پربھنی کے لئے (۲۱) ھزار کا ڈیمانڈ رکھا گیا ھے - لیکن جس طرح کام ھونا چاھئے نہیں ھورھا ھے - کاٹن ایسی پیداوار ھے جس سے کسانوں کو نقد پیسہ ملتا ھے لیکن دو سال سے انہیں وہ نہیں مل رھا ھے - میں آنریبل منسٹر فار اگریکلچر سے پوچھنا چاھتا ھوں کہ اس سلسلے میں آپ کی آئندہ پالیسی کیا ھے اور آپ کیا کرنے والے ھیں - کیا آپ وھی سیڈس دینگے یا دوسرے سیڈس دینگے -

ایک اور چیز میں ایوان کے ملاحظہ میں لانا چاھتا ھوں آپ نے بتایا ھے کہ گرو مور فوڈ کے سلسلے میں کونسی کونسی چیزیں ضروری ھیں - اس

Reclamation of fallow lands, improvement of irrigation facilities, distribution of improved seeds.

کو آپ نے بہت اھمیت دی ھے - یہ بات تو بہت اچھی ھے - مگر (Distribution of improved seeds) کے سلسلے میں میں یہ کہوں گا کہ امپروڈ سیڈس برابر تقسیم نہیں کئے جارھے ھیں - میں دعوے کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ھوں کہ پربھنی میں امپروڈ

سیڈس تقسیم کرنے کے بجائے مگسڈ سیڈس تقسیم کئے جاتے ہیں۔پیور سیڈس نہیں دئے جاتے اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ آپ کے اگریکلچر کے عہدہدار کھیت سے ہزاروں درخت نکال دیتے ہیں ۔ اگر انہیں کچھ خوش کردیا جائے تو سرٹیفیکیٹ دیدیتے ہیں کہ آپ کے کھیت میں کپاس اچھی ہے۔یہ پالیسی کسانوں کو تباہ کررہی ہے ۔ میں آنریبل منسٹر سے کہونگا کہ وہ دیکھیں کہ مرہٹواڑے کے کس حصہ میں کیا حال ہے آنریبل منسٹر جیتور آئے تھے ۔ انہوں نے دیکھا کہ وہاں کپاس کا کیا حال ہے۔آپ اپنے اکسپریمنٹل فارم میں دیکھ سکتے ہیں ۔ اور یہ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ کس حد تک فیلور ہورہا ہے ۔ امپروڈ سیڈس نہیں دے جاتے مگسڈ دئے جاتے ہیں اس کی وجہ سے کاٹن کے کاشتکاروں کو نقصان برداشت کرنا پڑرہا ہے ۔بازار میں ۲۲ تاریخ کو ۲۰ روپئے کا بھاؤ رہتا ہے۔ ۲۸ ۔ تاریخ کو ۲۰ ۔ کا بھاؤ نکالا جاتا ہے ۔اس طرح ڈپارٹمنٹ کے لوگ اور سیٹھ ساہوکار ملکر کاشتکار کا فی پلہ ۵ روپئے کا نقصان کرتے ہیں ۔ اور بلاک مارکٹ کر کے اسی کو تیس روپئے فی پلہ کے حساب سے بیچا جاتا ہے ۔ ہوسکتا ہے کہ ہائی لیول پر یہ بات سمجھ میں نہ آئے ۔ لیکن وہاں جو اندھیر ہورہی ہے میں آنریبل منسٹر سے استدعا کرنگا کہ وہ اس پر کڑی نگرانی رکھیں ۔ اورکاٹن کے مسئلہ کی اہمیت کے لحاظ سے ان خرابیوں کو رفع کرنے کی کوشش کریں ۔

ولیج لیول ورکرس اسکیم کے بارے میں مجھے یہ کہنا ہے کہ کئی آنریبل ممبرس نے اس کو دیکھا ہے ولیجس میں جو بیاجس بھیجے گئے ہیں امید ہے کہ وہ پبلک کے ساتھ کوآپریشن کرینگے اور اچھا کام ہوگا ۔

میں آنریبل منسٹر سے خاص طور پر پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کاٹن کے سلسلے میں جو نقصان ہوا ہے اس کی تلافی کیلئے حکومت کیا کرنے والی ہے ۔ اس بارے میں جواب دیا جائے ۔

آخر میں میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ اگریکلچر ڈپارٹمنٹ کی جانب سے کسانوں کو جتنی سہولتیں بہم پہنچائی جاسکتی ہیں پہونچائی جائینگی ۔ اور گرو مور فوڈ اسکیم کو بھی کامیاب بنایا جائے گا ۔

శ్రీ సి. హెచ్. వెంకటరామారావు :

అధ్యక్ష మహాశయా,

వ్యయసాయ మద్దుపైన మళ్ళీ, కనీసం, మాట్లాడే అవకాశం కలిగించి నందుకు అధ్యక్షమహా శయునికి ధన్యవాదాలర్పిస్తూ నా భాషణను మొదలు పెడుతున్నాను. వేము ఈ మద్దుపైన వాకౌటు చేయడంలో కారణం లేకపోలేదు. మేము ఈ మద్దుపై నిరసన తెల్పడానికి కారణాలు కొన్ని చెప్పవలసి వున్నది. అయితే, దీనికి సంబంధం లేదని అనవచ్చును.

స్టేషనరీ ప్రింటింగుకు ఈ వేల దాకా కేటాయించారు. ఇప్పుడు ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రింటింగు కు కేటాయించడం దేనికి ? వీటిని గురించి నాకు తెలిసిన విషయాలు కొన్ని, మీ ముందర

పెట్టి వాటి వివరణలను తెలుసుకోడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తాను. మంత్రిగారు ఒక ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం చెబుతూ, గవర్నమెంటు ఫార్మర్స్ యూనియన్ కు సబ్సిడీ ఇచ్చిందనీ, రాజకీయాలతో సంబంధం లేనటువంటి ఏ ఆర్గనైజేషన్ అయిన ఉండి, అది గ్రో మోర్ ఫుడ్ కు పని చేస్తూంటే దానికి ఆవసరమైతే సహాయం చేస్తామని చెప్పారు. ఇప్పుడు మనం చూసేదేమంటే, ప్రభుత్వం ముద్దలు ముద్దలుగా లంప్‌సమ్ (Lumpsum)గా ముద్దు ను గ్రోమోర్‌ఫుడ్ (Grow More Food) అని పేరుపెట్టి తనకు సంబంధించిన ఆర్గనైజేషన్స్‌కు (Organisations) కట్టబెడుతోంది.

Dr. Chenna Reddy : This amount relates to the Demand pertaining to administration, printing and stationery, while the hon. Member is speaking on different matters.

శ్రీ సి. హెచ్. వెంకట్రామారావు

అయితే, ఈ సంవత్సరం ఫార్మింగు అసోసియేషన్ అనేదానిని ఒకటి కొత్తగా తీసుకొనివచ్చి దానికి కొంత మొత్తాన్ని ముద్దలుముద్దలు గా ఇవ్వడానికి నిర్ణయించారు. ఈ పేరు మీద యీ డబ్బును ఎవరికిస్తారో తెలియదు. ఫార్మర్స్‌సొసైటీకి కొంత కేటాయించారు. వీటన్ని టిని కొత్తగా యీ సంవత్సరం తీసుకొవచ్చి లంప్‌సమ్‌గా ముద్దలను ఏర్పాటుచేయడం జరిగింది. ఫార్మర్స్ యూనియన్ అనే దానికి కొంత చెల్లించి ముద్దలుముద్దలుగా కేటాయించడం జరిగింది. గోల్కొండ డపతిర్రికవారు "ఫార్మర్" అనే (Farmer) పత్రికను నడిపేందుకు వారికి ౧౦ వేల రూపాయలు ఇస్తున్నారు. ఇవన్ని గ్రోమోర్‌ఫుడ్ స్కీము కిందకేటాయించారు. ఎగ్రి అండ్ హార్టీకల్చరల్‌సొసైటీ అనేది ఒకటి ఉంది. అది అంతా కూడా నాన్ అఫీషయల్ సొసైటీ అని వ్రాశారు. కాని, అందులో పెన్షన్డ్ ఆఫీసర్సుడున్నారు. ఆ సొసైటీకి ౧౦ వేలు కేటాయించారు. ఎగ్రికల్చరల్ సొసైటీ అని, ఎగ్రి అండ్ హార్టీకల్చరల్ సొసైటీ అని, ఇటువంటి వారికి ముద్దలుముద్దలుగా లంప్‌సంగా కేటాయించడం జరుగుతొంది.

شری ورکانتم گوپال ریڈی (میڑچل) - یہ معلومات آپ کو کہاں سے حاصل ہوئے ہیں کیا آپ بتاسکتے ہیں ؟

شری سی ایچ۔ وینکٹ رام راؤ۔ مجھے ٹسٹرب نہ کیا جائے۔

మీ రెవరు అడ్డు చెప్పకండి. లేదంటే మంత్రిగారే చెప్పుకొంటారు. ఎగ్రికల్చరల్ సొసైటీ ఎగ్రి అండ్ హార్టీకల్చరల్ సొసైటీ; ఫార్మింగ్ ఎసోసియేషన్ ఇవన్ని పొలిటికల్ ఆర్గనైజేషన్స్ కావని చెబుతున్నారు. ఒక మంత్రి, రాజకీయాలకు సంబంధించిన మంత్రి ఒక సంస్థకు వెళ్ళి డెంటుగా కూర్చొని ఇవేవి రాజకీయ ఆర్గనైజేషన్సు కావని చెబుతున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు నేను చెప్పేదేమంటే, యీ సంస్థలన్నీ ప్రభుత్వం తరపున, ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నడిపే కాంగ్రెసు తరపున పని చేస్తున్నాయి. ఇటువంటి ఆర్గనైజేషన్సుకు ౫౫ వేలు అనీ, ౧౦ వేలు అనీ, యీ విధంగా ముద్దలు ముద్దలుగా కేటాయించారు. ఇప్పుడు ఫార్మర్స్ సొసైటీ ఎక్కడ పనిచేస్తుంది ? అది చేసే పని

ఏమిటి ? ఇటువంటి డెడ్ సంస్థలకు యీ రీతిగా డబ్బు కేటాయించడం, రాజ్యాంగం ఏ ఆర్టికల్ ప్రకారం, ఏ రూల్ ప్రకారం కేటాయించే అవకాశం సంపాయించుకొన్నారు ? ఈ అధికారం మీకు ఎవరు ఇచ్చారు ? ఐదు సంవత్సరాలనుండి లేని యి సంస్థలకు యీ సంవత్సరం ఎందుకు ఇస్తున్నారు ? ఎగ్రికల్చరల్ సొసైటీకి ఎంతవరకు ఇచ్చారు ? ఎగ్రి అండు హార్టి కల్చరల్ సొసైటీ ఎంతవరకు ఇచ్చారు ? వీటికి సమాధానాలును కోరుతున్నాను. నేను సవినయంగా ఉన్నదున్నట్లు మీ ముందు పెడుతున్నాను. నీకు తెలిసినంతవరకు ఆ ఆర్గనైజేషన్లు అన్నింటిని కూడ వారి పార్టీ కొరకు పాడు కెంటున్నారని తెలుస్తోంది. మంత్రిగారు దీనికి సమాధానము ఇస్తారని ఆస్తున్నాను.

श्री. व्ही. डी. देशपांडे (अिप्पागुडा) :—यह जो पांच लाख की रक़म हाअुस के सामने आअी है अुसमे २ लाख ७ हजार ६३५ रु. ग्रो मोअर फूड के तहत बताये गये हैं, और बाकी रिसच स्कीम के तहत ८१ हजार और (बी) में २ लाख १० हजार ८२३ रु. यानी अिस तरह से पांच लाखमें से दो लाख ग्रो मोअर फूड और ३ लाख रिसर्च के तहत हैं। अिसमें सिर्फ दो तीन रुकूमात के बारे में कुछ मालूमात में हासिल करना चाहता हूं, और अपने कुछ ख्यालात का भी अिजहार करना चाहता हूं। पहले बोअरिंग मशीन के सिलसिले में अेक आयटम है। अिसके लियें नॉनरेकरिंग (Non-recurring) ५ हजार ७४२ रुपये बताये गये है। मालूम नहीं अिन बोअरिंग मशीनन्स का कहां अिस्तेमाल होनेवाला है। मराठवाडे में जिस अेरिया को फॅमिन अेरिया कहा जाता है, और जहां कूओं का सवाल पैदा हो रहा है, वहां अिन मशीनन्स का अुपयोग होगा या नहीं ? बीड जिले के अंदर पानी का बहुत बडा मसला है। अिन आदाद को देखने से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ये बोअरिंग मशीन ड्रिंकिंग वाटर (D.inking water) के लिये हैं या फार्मिंग के लिये हैं। लेकिन मैं अितना जरूर कहूंगा कि बीड जिले में और औरंगाबाद जिले के कुछ हिस्से में पानी की किल्लत दूर करने के लिये बोअरिंग मशीन्स अिस्तेमाल करना चाहिये। मैने नंदागौल का मसला हाअुस के सामने रखा था। अुसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से अजीबगरीब जवाब दिया गया। मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि पुश्त दर पुश्त वहां के लोग रहते आये है आज ही क्यों नही रह सकते? चार चार मील से लोग अेक जमाने में पानी लाते थे तो आज भी क्यों नहीं ला सकते ? लेकिन अिसका मतलब यह नहीं हो सकता कि जब अेक डेमोक्रेटिक हुकूमत यहां कायम हुअी है तब भी वे अिस बात का मुतालबा न करें कि तीन पीढियोंसे हमारे यहां कूअें नहीं हैं वे आज वहां बनाये जायें। आज के बदले हुअे जमाने में यह मुतालबा गैर वाजबी नहीं है। ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर फार रेवीन्यू कहते हैं कि आज तक वे जैसे रहते आये हैं वैसे ही अब भी रहेंगे। मैं अदबन अर्ज करूंगा कि आज तक लोग जिस तरह रहते हैं अब वैसे रहने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, और अिसीलिये अून्होनें अेक अिलेक्टेड हुकूमत यहां लाही है। बीड जिले के अंदर नंदागौल में बहुत बडा पानी का मसला पैदा हुआ है। वहां के लोग खाट पर बैठकर नहाते हैं तो खाट के नीचे बरतन रख देते हैं ताकी नहाने का पानी अुस बरतन में जमा हो जाय जाय तो अुससे दूसरे बच्चों को नहलाया जा सके। अिस कदर वहां पानी की किल्लत है। कअी दफा अुन्होने हुकूमत के पास रिप्रेजेंटेशन किया लेकिन हुकूमत ने कोअी खयाल अुनकी तरफ नहीं दिया। आखिर तंग आकर अुन्होंने कहा कि जब तक यह सवाल हल नहीं होता हम लोग

तहसील नहीं देंगे। अब कम्युनिस्टोंपर चार्ज लागाया जा रहा है कि अुन्होंने 'नो टैक्स कैम्पेन' (No Tax Campaign) वहां शुरू कर दिया है। वहां के लोग पानी के लिये कोअी अिन्तजाम नहीं कर सकते। राक्स (Rocks) खोदने के लिये डायनेमाअिट्स का अुपयोग भी नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि अुसके लिये गवर्नमेंट की खास कर पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट की अिजाजत चाहिये। वेल सिंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट ही अुसको कर सकता है। लेकिन लोगोंका नो टैक्स कॅम्पेन का कोअी मकसद नहीं है। रिप्रेजेंटेशन कर के तंग आने के बाद अुन्होंने कहा है कि हम तहसील नही देंगे। आखिर अुनकी मांग भी क्या है? पीने के लिये हमको पानी दी जिये। आपके पास बहुत से आलात हैं, बोअरिंग मशीनन्स हैं, डायनामाअिट्स है, दूसरे औजार हैं, अुनके जरिये आप वहां कूअें क्यों नही खुदवाते? कॉन्ट्रेक्टर्स को पूछें तो वे कहते है कि अितनी लागत लगाने पर हमको कुछ भी नहीं मिलता, अिसलिये हम खोदने के लिये तैयार नहीं है।

منسٹر فار هزم (شری دگمبر راؤ بندو) - وہ کرنسا تعلقہ ہے؟

श्री. व्ही. डी. देशपांडे :—तालुका मोमिनाबाद। कल वहां का अेक डेप्यूटेशन भी यहां आनेवाला है। मैं भी अुनके साथ रहूंगा। कन्सर्न्ड मिनिस्टरर्स से वह मिलनेवाला है।

شری ورکانتم گوپال ریڈی - کیا یہ قبل از مرگ واویلا ہے؟

श्री. व्ही. डी. देशपांडे :—मैंने सुना नहीं।

مسٹر اسپیکر - آپ اپنی تقریر جاری رکھئے -

श्री. व्ही. डी. देशपांडे :—अैसे सवालात बीड जिले के अंदर बहुत से मुकामात पार आ रहे हैं। बोअरिंग मशीन्स का अिस्तेमाल अैसे अिलाकों में किया जाना चाहिये जहां ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर की कमी है।

अिसके बाद स्टेशनरी और प्रिंटिंग के बारे में जो रकम है अुसके बारे में ऑ. मिनिस्टर फार अेग्रीकल्चर ने कहा कि वह रिपोर्ट वगैरा प्रिंट करने के लिये है। लेकिन अेग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के पूरे आदाद देखें तो मालूम होता है कि स्टेशनरी और प्रिंटिंग के लिये गैरमामूली तौर पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। ग्रो मोअर फुड के तहत पब्लिसिटी अेंड प्रोपगोंडा (Publicity and Propaganda) के नाम से ४० हजार रुपये रखें हैं। अुसके बाद पब्लिसिटी सेक्शन के लिये ५४ हजार हैं। कुछ रुकूमात शायद अिसमें कम होंगी। लेकिन जो रकम रखी गअी है वह गैरमामूली है। पब्लिसिटी के लिये पहले ही काफी पैसा है। अुस में से यहां का स्टेशनरी और प्रिंटिंग का काम हो सकता था। अुसके लिये २५ हजार रु. अलग तौरपर देना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। अभी अेक ऑनरेबल मेंबरने अिस चीज को हाअुस के सामने रखा है अुससे तो हम लोगों को काफी शुबहा है कि अिस पैसे का अिस्तेमाल ठीक तरह से नहीं किया जा रहा है। करीमनगर के अेक ऑनरेबल मेंबर ने कुछ आदाद हाअुस के सामने अिस सिलसिले में रखें तो पूछा गया कि आपने कहां से आदाद लाये? अपोजीशन फिर किस लिये है? हमारा तो काम ही है कि हम कहीं न कहीं से आदाद जमा करके लायें और असली चीज को लोगों के सामने रखें। अितना

ही नहीं बल्कि हमारा यह भी काम है कि जैसे अखबारवाले पोज करते हैं, अेक गलत खबर दे देते हैं ताकि सही चीज बाजार बाहर आ जाये, वैसे ही हम भी कभी कभी पोज कर सकते हैं। हमने सुना है कि अभी 'फार्मर्स यूनियन' (Famerus Union) के नाम से तीन भाषाओं में अेक मॅगिझिन शुरू होनेवाला है। अुसके लिये हुकूमत भी पब्लिसिटी के तहत अिमदाद देनेवाली है। दूसरा हमने यह भी है सुना कि अेक प्रिंटर्स अेंड कंपनी नाम का प्रिंटिंग प्रेस है जिसकी तरफ से अेक 'प्रास्पेरिटी फार अेग्रिकल्चर' (Prosperity for Agriculture) नाम की किताब छपवाअी जा रही है, और अुसको पर पेज सिक्स रुपीज दिये गये है, जब कि हमें मालूम है कि बाजार में थ्री रुपीज पर पेज लिया जाता है। वैसे ही अेक सिल्वर पब्लिक प्रेस है जो चलता नहीं था, अुसको भी अिमदाद दी जा रही है। ये बातें हमारे पास आती हैं, और अुनको हाअुस के सामने रखना हमारा फर्ज है। हुकूमत अगर कोअी गैरमामूली बात करती है तो लोगों के सामने अुसको लाना चाहिये। सीता जैसे अग्निदिव्य करके अुज्वल हो गअी, वैसे ही हम आपके बारे में भी चाहते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि आप भूमि के अंदर चले जायें। आपकी सदाकत और नेक नीयत आप साबित कर सकें अिसलिये हम अैसी चीजें हाअुस के सामने रखते हैं। अिसलिये मेरा कहना है कि स्टेशनरी और प्रिंटिंग के लिये जो रमामूली तौर पर रकम खर्च की गअी है अुसकी जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि आम ौर पर पब्लिसिटी के लिये रुपया दिया गया है अुसी में से अिस जरूरत को पूरा किया जा सकता है। अिसके लिये २५ हजार रुपये खर्च करने के बजाय और किसी काम के लिये खर्च किये जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

अिसके बाद स्टाफ के सिलसिले में अेक अेसिस्टंट डायरेक्टर ऑफ अेग्रीकल्चर की नअी पोस्ट बताअी गअी है, और बाकी अमला भी बताया गया है। मालूम नहीं यह नया आयटम किसलिये क्रिअेट (Create) किया गया है, या यह पुराना ही आयटम है, अिसका पता नहीं चलता। लेकिन ग्रो मोअर फुड में कोअी ज्यादा तरक्की की गअी है अैसा तो हमें नहीं दिखता। यह भी मालूम नहीं होता कि यह अेक ही असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर ऑफ अेग्रिकल्चर की पोस्ट है या और कुछ पोस्ट हैं। क्योंकि यहां अेस्टाब्लिशमेंट ऑफ अेग्रीकल्चर वर्क शाप (Establishment of agriculture workshop) के लिये १ करोड ४१ हजार रु. हैं और वहां पर 'ग्रो मोअर फूड कॅम्पेन अिन्क्ल्यूडिंग अेसर्स. अेंड फायनान्शियल आफिसर्स स्टाफ' (Grow More Food including assors and financial officers staff) के लिये २० लाख ३१ हजार ३२५ रुपये रखें हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद अिस में कुछ कमी हो जायगी ; क्योंकि हमें मालूम है कि ६२ लाख की अेक स्कीम तैयार की गअी थी लेकिन जब फायनान्स डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ वह गअी तो ४० लाख ही मंजूर किये गये। अुसी तरह से शायद अिसमें भी कमी की जायगी। लेकिन अितना रुपया प्रोवाअिड (Provide) करने के बाद अिस स्टाफ के लिये फिर अितनी रखम मांगी गअी है तो हमें यह बताया जाय कि कितने लोग ग्रो मोअर फुड के लिये कहां कहां रखे गये हैं और ये लोग टेंपररी हैं, या परमनंट है और अगर टेंपररी ह तो कितने दिन के लिये हैं और कौन सा काम अुनसे लिया जा रहा है।

अिसके बाद अेक आयटम रिप्लेसमेंट आफ बुलक्स आन गवर्नमेंट फार्म्स (Replacement of bullocks on Government farms) है। म समझता हूं कि यह

नानरिकरिंग(Non-recurring) है', लेकिन अिसमें रिकरिंग अक्सपेंडीचर बताया गय है, जैसे ३२ हजार ५७० रु. बताय गये है। अिसका पता नहीं चलता कि ये नये बुलक्स कितना खरीदे जानेवाले हैं, अुनकी कीमत क्या है, और पहले से यहां कितने बुल्स हैं और अुनमें कितना अिजाफा होनावाला है। यह तमाम चींजे हाअुस के सामने आनी चाहियें। यह रकम यहां रिकरिंग के तौर पर क्यों रखी गअी है।? नानरिकरिंग के तौर पर लाअी जाती तो हमें अेतराज नहीं था। कोअी बैल मरे गये हों, कोअी बूढे हो गये हों, अुनको रि लेज (Replace) करना है या अुनका रीआर्गनायजेशन (Reorganistion) किया जानेवाला है, असा कुछ होता तो अेतराज की बात नहीं थी, लेकिन रिकरिंग के तौर पर जब रकम मांगी जा रही है तो अुसके डीटेल्सबतलाये जाने चाहिये।

रिसर्च के बारे में पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि यह अेक टेकनिकल चीज है। अिसके बारे में हमारी क्या राय है? हम चाहते हैं कि रिसर्च से किसानों को फायदा मिलना चाहिये। हम मानते हैं कि यह अेक टेकनिकल चीज है, लेकिन हम अिसके बारे में जो कुछ कहते हैं, वह अुसके नताअेज देखकर कहते हैं। रिझल्ट अच्छा निकलता है तो रिसर्च अच्छा है। हम नतीजों को देखते हैं। परभणी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कॉटन सीड्स काश्तकारों को दिये गये। अुसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? लोग कहते हैं कि अुससे हमारा नुकसान हुआ जो फसल आनी चाहिये थी वह भी नहीं आअी। लेकिन गवनमेंट ने जो तकावी के तौर पर बीज दिया था वह वापस देने का मसला हमारे सामने खडा हुआ। फसल अितनी कम हुअी कि तकावी का बीज भी हम नहीं दे सकते। अब यह नौबत आयी है कि जैसे मराठी में कहावत है कि भीख नहीं डालना है तो मत डालो लेकिन कम से कम जो कुत्ता हमारे पीछे छोडा है अुसको पीछे खींचो।

परभणी और मराठवाडे के कुछ हिस्सों में कॉटन सीडस तकावीके तौर पर दिये गये थे। वहां के किसानोंका कहना है कि हमारे क्राप्सफेल (Fail) हो गये है, अेक चौथाअी फसल भी नही आअी, मैने ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से विनंती की थी कि अैसे लोगों को तकावी भी माफ की जाय। अिस लिये मेरा कहना है कि आपके रिसर्च ने आपने काश्तकारो में रिसपॉन्स (Response) पैदा नहीं किया। आप पहले अपने रिसर्च के बारे में तजरुबा कर लीजिये और बाद में काश्तकारों को बीज दीजिये। ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर हम से कहते है कि जब आप कोअी केस हमारे सामने लाते ह तो पहले आप खुद अुससे मुतमन हो जाअीये। अुसी तरह से मुझे भी फुड डिपार्टमेंट से कहना है कि आप जो रिसर्च करते हैं अुसके अनुसार चलने के लिये काश्तकारों को बाध्य करने के पहले खुद आप मुतमैन हो जाअीये। आप अपने फार्म में अुनका प्रयोग कर के देखिये लेकिन वहां पर अच्छे साधन और खास प्रकार के खत वगैरा होने की वजह से शायद आपका रिसर्च कामयाब मालूम हो, लेकिन अेग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को किस बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि गरीब काश्तकार खेत में वे पौदा लगाने को कहते हैं, वहां पर वह अच्छी तरह से बढेगा या नहीं, अिसका ख्याल करते हुअे अुसको रायज करना चाहिये। मै तो यह सजेशन दूंगा कि जब आप अैसे रिसर्च किये हुअे बीज काश्तकारों को देते हैं तो पहले वे मुफ्त दीये जाने चाहिये, वह तकावी पर भी नहीं दिये जाने चाहिये। किसान अगर अुससे

मुतमैन हो ज.य कि अुससे पैद.वार ज्याद। होती है तो बाद में वह तकावी पर ले सकता है और अुस सूरत में तकावी का बीज भी वह खुशी से व.पस करेग।। मुझे रिसर्च के ब.रें में अितनाही कहना है कि हमारा तरीक. कदामत पसंद है। ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर से वे मेरे जैसे नौजवान होने की वजह से, और अेक पुशिंग ट.अिप के होने की वजह से, हमें बहुत कुछ अुमीदें हैं । बाकी मिनिस्टर्स कअी कारणों से जनता में ज्यादा व्हिगर पैदा न कर सकते हो। लेकिन ऑग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर से हम अुमीद रखते है कि मुल्क का यह जो बहुत बडा ॲग्रिकल्चर फरंट है अुस में वे नुमाया तौर पर अैसी चीजें करेंगे कि जिससे हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढेगा। मुझे अुमीद है कि मैंने जो ख्याल ह.अुस के सामने रखें है, अुनपर ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब गौर करेंगे और अुनका (लमसम) मिनिस्टर कहने का मौका हमें वो आअिंदा नहीं देंगे।

श्री. **वामनराव देशमुख** (मोमिन.ाद जनरल) :—अध्यक्ष महोदय, मी श्री. रं. प. देशमुख यांनी मांडलेल्या कप.त सूचनेला पाठिंबा देण्याकरितां अुभा आहे.....गेल्या दोन तीन वर्षांपासून सरकारने मराठवाड्यांत सरकी नं. १२ देण्याचा प्रयत्न चालविला आहे. मला वाटतें शेतकी मंत्री यांनी काँग्रेसमधील पुरोगामी शक्तींना शह देण्यांत यश मिळविलें म्हणून की काय त्यांनी मराठवाड्यामध्यें सरकी नं. १२ देअून शेतकऱ्याची आर्थिक लूट सूरू केली आहे. कारण ह्या सरकीमुळें मराठवाडाच्यांतील शेतकऱ्यांना बरेच आर्थिक नुकसान सहन करावे लागले आहे. ॲग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टरने या बाबतींत अेक मिटींग दोन वर्षांपूर्वी घेतली होती आणि या मिटींगमध्यें या ह्याअुसचे बरेचसे मराठवाड्यांतील अ.मदार हाजर होते. त्या वेळेस मी अशी सूचना केली होतीं कीं ही सरकी देण्यापूर्वी तुम्ही कांहीं ठिकाणीं प्रयोग करून पहा. सरकी गावरानी (हावरी) व सरकी नं. १२ दोन्हीं पेरून ज्या सरकीस अधिक माल निघेल ती सरकी मराठवाड्यांत वाटा आणि या बरोबरच आणखी कांहीं सूचनाही दिल्या होत्या पण त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करून त्यांनी ही (स. नं. १२) सरकी मराठवाड्यामध्यें सक्तीने वाटलीच. त्या मिटींगमध्यें काँग्रेस आमदार श्री. शेषराव वाघमारे हेही होते व दुसरे सभासद श्री. निवृत्तीराव रेड्डी अहमदपूर या दोघांनीहि अशाच प्रकारच्या सूचना दिल्या. या गोष्टीकडे त्यांनी लक्ष दिलें नाहीं. आणि सक्तीने हा प्रयोग (म्हणजे स. नं. १२ पेरण्याचा) करावयास सांगितला. तसेच परभणी जिल्ह्याच्या लोकानी सुद्धां या सरकीविषयीं कांहीं सूचना दिल्या होत्या पण त्या कडेही दुर्लक्ष केलें गेलें. गेल्या दोन वर्षापासून परभणी जिल्ह्यांतील सन्माननीय सभासद ह्या सरकीसबंधी पिके बरोबर होत नाहींत म्हणून ह्याअुसमध्यें सांगत आहेत परंतु त्या कडेहि शेतकी मंत्री लक्ष देत नाहींत.

या वर्षाचा माझा या बाबतींत स्वत:चा अनुभव आहे. मी तीन अेकरमध्यें सरकी नं. १२ पेरली होती, आणि तितक्याच जमीनींत हावरा सरकी पेरली होती. मला नं १२ चे अुत्पन्न तीन अेकर मध्यें २ पल्ले ८० शेर झाले, आणि हावराचे अुत्पन्न ५ पल्ले २० शेर झाले. या सरकीचे अुत्पन्न कमी का होते असे जर ॲग्रीकल्चर अधिकाऱ्यांना विचारलें तर कांहीं तरी अुत्तर देतात. म्हणतात कीं मागच्या वर्षी पाअूस कमी होता म्हणून अुत्पन्न कमी झालें, आणि या वर्षी पाअुस जास्त झाला म्हणून अुत्पन्न कमी झालें. खरे पाहिले असता ह्या प्रयोग विचाराअंती करावयास पाहिजे होता. आणि जेथे हा प्रयोग यशस्वी भील तेथे ती सरकी पेरण्यांस सांगावयास पाहिजे

होती. बरे जी सरकी दिली होती तीहि शुद्ध दिली नाहीं. दिलेल्या सरकीमध्यें मिसळ होती. सरकीची पेरणी जून मध्यें होते. सरकी नं. १२ सरकारकडून ५०० पल्ले शेतकऱ्यांना परळी भागांत देण्यांत आली होती. जूनमध्यें पेरणी झाली व सप्टेंबर मध्यें जेव्हां कापसाची झाडें कंमरे-बरोबर आली, तेव्हां ॲग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंटकडून हुकूम आला कीं, हया सरकींत मिसळ आहे तेव्हां दुसऱ्या जातीच्या सरकीच्या झाडांची वेचणी रोगिंग करावी. मला मोमिनाबाद येथील मददगार शेतकी अधिकाऱ्यांनी विनंती केली व असें अश्वासन दिलें कीं हया कापसाला पांच रुपये पल्ला भाव जास्त देण्यात येअील म्हणून मी शेतकऱ्यांना सरकारी लोकांना रोगिंग करण्याची परवानगी आपल्या शेतामध्यें द्या असे सांगितले. परळी भागांतील शेतकऱ्यांचीं कापसांचीं झाडें अुपटून मोठेमोठे ढीग बांधावर टाकण्यांत आले. पण जेव्हां माल बजारांत गेला तेव्हां मात्र पांच रुपये हा भाव रोगिंग केलेल्या कापसास मिळाला नाहीं व सरकारी म्हणून १० रु. प्रत्येक पल्यामागें अधिक देण्याचे कबूल केले तोहि भाव हावरी कापसापेक्षा मराठवाडयांतील कोणत्याच मार्केटमध्यें १० रु. पल्यामागें अधिक देण्यांत आला नाहीं.

ॲग्रीकल्चर खात्याचा संबंध मार्केट खात्याशी येतो. मराठवाडयामध्यें बऱ्याच ठिकाणीं ॲग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंटचे लोक (कामगार फिल्डमन) यांनी हावरी कापूस आणणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्या-कडून लांच घेअून सरकारी सरकीच आणली आहे असा दाखला दिला त्या मुळें पुढील वर्षी सरकाराला शेतकऱ्यांना चांगली सरकी वाटण्यांत येणार नाहीं. हया सबंध प्रकाराविषयीं मीं ऑक्टोबर नोव्हेंबरमध्यें शेतकी मंत्री यांच्याकडे तक्रार केली व तारा केल्या कीं शेतकऱ्याना सरकारी कापसाला योग्य भाव परळीमार्केटमध्यें देण्यांत येत नाहीं. परंतु कांहींच अुपयोग झाला नाहीं.

या बाबतींत मला अेक गोष्ट आठवते. धर्मापुरी येथील जहागीरदार हैदराबादला रहात असत. आमच्या गांवचा अेक माळी त्यांच्याकडे नौकरीस होता. त्या नबाबाच्या बगीच्यांत हैदराबादला अेक बाजरीचे झाड अुगवले होते ते या माळघाने त्यांना दाखविलें तेव्हां ते म्हणाले कीं "क्या खुदाकी कुदरत है जो यह छोटेसे बाजरे का झाड अितना बडा है ५ फीट अूंचा तो शेंगदानेका दरख्त कितना बडा होगा? कमसे कम ६०–७० फीट होना चाहिये. शायद असेंब्ली के बिल्डिंग से भी बडा रहता होगा" तशीच आमच्या ॲग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंटच्या अधिकाऱ्यांची अवस्था दिसते. यांना या बाबतींत काहीं माहित आहे की नाहीं या बद्दल मला शंका आहे. अनुभव नसताना स नं. १२ चा प्रयोग त्यांनी शेतकऱ्यांच्यावर लादला आहे त्यामुळें लाखो रुपयांची आर्थिक नुकसान झालें आहे. त्यांना कारण विचारले तर म्हणतात कीं क्वालिटी चांगली आहे. माझी ॲग्रीकल्चर मंत्र्यांना विनंती आहे कीं कोणतीही नवीन गोष्ट करतांना प्रथम प्रयोग करून अनुभव घेअून करावी नाहींतर गरीब शेतकऱ्यांचे नुकसान होतें. तसेच पुढच्या वर्षी ही सरकी मराठवाडयांत देअूं नये मागच्या सरकीची तकावी माफ करावी आणि जर सक्तिने दिल्यास मराठवाडयांतील शेतकरी नुकसान भरपाअीबद्दल सरकारवर हायकोर्टांत दावा (रिट) दिल्याशिवाय राहणार नाहींत.

ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی ۔ مسٹر اسپیکر سر ۔ پانچ لاکھ کے مدات کی تفصیلات بتلاتے ہوئے میں نے ہاؤز کے سامنے جو ڈیمانڈس رکھے ہیں

مسٹر اسپیکر - آپ کتنا ٹائم لیں گے ؟

ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی - پندرہ منٹ لونگا -

Shri V.D. Deshpande: The other demands we can take along with the Supplementary Demands scheduled for the 30th.

Mr. Speaker: Let us finish today and not put off till tomorrow things which can as well be done now. (Laughter).

ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی - آج کی بحث میں جو باتیں ظاہر کی گئی ہیں اوس کے متعلق جتنی تفصیلات ہوسکتی ہیں مختصر وقت میں بتلانے کی کوشش کرونگا - سب سے پہلے جو بات کہی گئی ہے وہ کاٹن سیڈس امپرومنٹ (Cotton seeds improvement) کے سلسلہ میں کہی گئی ہے - یہ صحیح ہیکہ جب سے میں نے جائزہ لیا ہے یعنی پچھلے دو سال سے برابر شکایت کے طور پر وہاں کی مشکلات پیش کی جاتی رہی ہیں - میں اس کا اعتراف پہلے بھی کیا ہوں اور اب بھی کرتا ہوں - نہ صرف حیدر آباد میں اسپشل کاٹن سیڈس کے متعلق ریسرچ کا کام ہورہا ہے بلکہ سارے ہندوستان میں کاٹن ریسرچ کو آرڈینیشن (Cotton Research co-ordination) کے سلسلہ میں سنٹرل کاٹن سیڈس کمیٹی مقرر ہے - اور گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے کموڈیٹی کمیٹی کے طور پر وہ کام کررہی ہے جس کے پاس کافی فنڈس ہیں اوس کے ذریعہ ریسرچ کا کام ہندوستان کے بہت سے حصوں میں بڑے پیمانہ پر کیا جارہا ہے - اور حیدرآباد میں بھی کیا جارہا ہے - گاؤرانی ٦ اور گاؤرانی ١٢ کامیاب سیڈس ثابت ہورہے ہیں - ایک آنریبل ممبر نے صحیح طور پر کہا ہیکہ ایک سال کثرت بارش اور دوسرے سال بارش کی کمی کی وجہ سے فصل خراب ہوئی ہے - ایک وجہ یہ بھی ہیکہ جو امپرووڈ سیڈس (Improved seeds) دئے جاتے ہیں اون میں ایک سائنٹیفک بات ہوتی ہے - اس میں ارلیر جنریشن (Earlier generation) کا اثر ہوتا ہے - حیدرآباد میں کام شروع ہونے کے بعد ارلیر جنریشن کے لئے جب تک زیادہ زمین حاصل نہ ہوسکے اور ہمارے زمینات جو کلٹیویٹر کے پاس ہیں اون میں ارلیر جنریشن پیدا کر کے کاشتکاروں کو سیڈس نہ دیں اوس وقت تک اچھے نتائج حاصل نہیں ہوسکتے - چنانچہ گورنمنٹ کا اگریکلچرل ڈپارٹمنٹ گزشتہ دو سال سے کوشش کر رہا ہے - کاٹن کنٹریبیوشن کمیٹی ناندیڑ سے کثیر رقم وصول کر کے اس کام کے لئے بڑے فارم قائم کئے جارہے ہیں - خوش قسمتی سے بجٹ سشن کے دوران میں یعنی گزشتہ ہفتہ ناندیڑ میں یہ طے پایا کہ (١١٨) یکر زمین جو پیپلز کالج ناندیڑ کے بازو میں ہے اوسمیں اور دوسری جگہ پر (٦٨) یکر زمین میں سیڈس پیدا کرنے کے لئے کوشش کی جارہی ہے - میں یقین دلا سکتا ہوں کہ جو شکایتیں آئی ہیں (خاص طور پر اس جز کے سلسلہ میں) یعنی ارلیر جنریشن کے دینے

یا نہ دینے کے سلسلہ میں اون شکایتوں کو ہم الیمینیٹ (Eliminate) کرسکتے ہیں - اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ سنٹرل کاٹن امپرومنٹ کمیٹی سے کوئی (۴۵) ہزار کی رقم جو ملی ہے اس سے ہم بہت جلد اس کام کو شروع کرینگے - مجھے امید ہیکہ بہت جلد مشکلات دور ہو جائینگی -

श्री व्ही. डी. देशपांडे : लेकिन अभी आप ने जो कॉटन सीड्स दिये हैं उसकी वजह से जो क्रॉप्स फेल्यअर हुये हैं उसके लियें जो तकावी दी गयी थी क्या उसे आप माफ करेंगे ?

ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی - میں وہی عرض کر رہا ہوں - اس کے علاوہ کاٹن ریسرچ کے سلسلہ میں اکسپریمنٹس بھی کئے جارہے ہیں اور بٹر اینڈ امپروڈ ویرائٹیز (Better and improved varieties) پیدا کی جارہی ہیں - پہلے ہم اون سے مطمئن ہو جانے کے لئے گزشتہ دو سال سے کھیتوں میں اس کا کلٹیویشن کر رہے ہیں جیسا کہ آنریبل لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن نے ایک سلسلہ میں کہا کہ ہوم منسٹر پہلے خود مطمئن ہو جائیں اور پھر کارروائی کریں اوسی طرح ہم بھی پہلے خود مطمئن ہو جائینگے - انہوں نے اگریکلچر ڈپارٹمنٹ کو اس سلسلہ میں جو پریچ (Preach) کیا ہے میں اوس کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں کیونکہ اگر اصول اچھا ہو تو ہر جگہ قائم کرنا چاہئے - میں آنریبل لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن سے استدعا کرتا ہوں کہ وہ اس اصول کو ہر جگہ لاگو کریں - غرض ہم ہر طرح کوشش کر رہے ہیں مگر دوسرے فیکٹرس یعنی کثرت بارش کی وجہ سے ہمارے کراپس پر اثر پڑا ہے - اس سلسلہ میں یہ کہا جائیگا کہ اگر ایسا ہو تو تقاوی معاف کی جائے - لیکن یہ ڈیمانڈ کس قدر جسٹیفائی ہوسکتا ہے ؟ میں اس وقت یہ نہیں کہہ سکتا اور نہ کہنا چاہئے کہ کراپس خراب ہوئے ہیں تو تقاوی معاف کی جائے - یہ تو حالات کا لحاظ کرتے ہوئے طے کرنا پڑیگا - اس کے علاوہ دوسرے فیکٹرس بھی تھے جو ڈپارٹمنٹ کے کنٹرول کے باہر تھے یہ بات بھی صحیح طور پر کہی گئی ہیکہ سیڈس کے ڈسٹریبوشن (Distribution) میں پرائریٹی (Priority) قائم نہیں کیجاتی ہے - پرائسس (Prices) ٹھیک طور پر مقرر نہیں ہوتے - روکنگ کے سلسلہ میں بھی کرپشن ہے - اس کے لئے میں یہ کہدینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جتنی باتیں کہی گئی ہیں اون کے متعلق ڈپارٹمنٹ نوٹ لیگا اور شکایتوں کو دور کرنے کی کوشش کریگا - گزشتہ سال اس سلسلہ میں کاٹن سیڈ ایریا کے ایم ایل ایز اور آفیسروں نے ساتھ بیٹھ کر اس پر کافی ڈسکشن کیا - لیکن اس کے بعد آنریبل ممبرس نے اسمبلی میں کوئی کنسٹرکٹیو سجیشنس (Constructive suggestions) پیش نہیں کئے - میں اس کا اعتراف بھی کرتا ہوں کہ روکنگ کے سلسلہ میں کچھ کرپشن ہوتا ہے - کیونکہ ۵۰ لاکھ کی قیمت کے سیڈس تقاوی کی شکل میں دئے جاتے ہیں - اس سلسلہ میں کئی لوگ کام کرتے ہیں - وہ لوگ اپنے بزنس کی خاطر پرائسس بڑھاتے گھٹاتے رہتے ہیں - فارمرس اور کلٹیویٹرس کے انٹرسٹ میں کام کرنے کے لئے میں درخواست کرونگا کہ آنریبل ممبرس اس سلسلہ میں

اگر کنسٹرکٹیو سجیشنس دیں گے تو میں بغیر کسی ریزرویشن (Reservation) کے اون پر عمل کرونگا ۔ اس سلسلہ میں اگر ہوسکے تو سشن کے ختم ہونے سے پہلے ایک میٹنگ کرونگا ۔ آپ اس سلسلہ میں جتنے فکرمند ہیں میں بھی اوتناہی فکرمند ہوں ۔ میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ ریسرچ کرنے کے بعد وہ چیزیں کاشتکاروں کے ہاتھوں میں جائیں اور وہ اون کو استعمال کریں ۔

بورنگ مشین کے سلسلے میں بھی کچھ باتیں کہی گئی ہیں ۔ اس کے متعلق میں نے پہلے ہی ہاؤز میں ذکر کیا ہے ۔ بورنگ مشین کا تعلق ویل سنکنگ ڈپارٹمنٹ سے ہے اسلئے اس پر اب مجھے تفصیل سے عرض کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ۔ گزشتہ سال جبکہ پانی کی مصیبت آگئی تھی اور اگریکلچرل پرپزس (Agricultural purposes) کے لئے خاص طور پر پانی کی تکلیف ہورہی تھی تو اگریکلچر ڈپارٹمنٹ کی ساری توجہ اس طرف تھی ۔ لیکن ڈیولپمنٹ کے کام کے لئے ہمارے پاس بہت کم بورنگ مشین تھے ۔ ہمارے پاس صرف ۱۰ یا ۱۲ بورنگ مشین تھے لیکن اس سال کوشش کرکے ہم اور سات بورنگ مشین لے سکے ۔ یہ رقم جو رکھی گئی ہے وہ اون بورنگ مشین کے سلسلے میں انجینیرس میکانکس اور دوسری چیزوں کے لئے رکھی گئی ہے ۔ یہ کام نو پرافٹ نو لاس (No profit, No loss) کے بیسس پر کیا جارہا ہے ۔ نند کور موضع سے متعلق میں نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ اس گاؤں میں بورنگ مشین ہے یا نہیں لیکن جب وہاں کے آفیسرس اس گاؤں کے ڈرنکنگ ولس کو ٹھیک کرنے کے متعلق لکھیں گے تو اس کے متعلق بھی غور ہوگا ۔ پرنٹنگ اور اسٹیشنری کے سلسلے میں جیسا کہ ایک آنریبل ممبر نے کہا کہ پریس والے بہت سی چیزوں کا اندازہ کرلیتے ہیں بھاپ لیتے ہیں اور وہ چیزیں باہر آجاتی ہیں ۔ اس میں ہماری نیک نامی بڑھتی ہے ۔ میں اسکو ریسیپروکیٹ (Reciprocate) کرتے ہوئے کہونگا کہ مجھے بھی اس سے خوشی ہوگی اگر ادھر کے ممبرس کا صحیح کریٹیسیزم باہر آئے اور ان لوگوں کا وقار بڑھے ۔ لیکن بعض باتوں کے متعلق کوئسچن کی شکل میں معلومات حاصل ہونے کے بعد بھی سمجھتے ہوئے اور معلومات رکھتے ہوئے بھی بہت سی ایسی باتیں کہی جاتی ہیں جن کا فارمرس یونین ، اخبارات ، پبلسٹی (Publicity) اسٹیشنری اور پرنٹنگ کے ڈیمانڈ سے تعلق نہیں ہوتا ۔

श्री व्ही. डी. देशपांडे : जो मॅगजिन ॲग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से निकाला जा रहा है वह कंटिन्यु (Continue) किया जायेगा या दूसरे किसी को निकालने के लिये दिया जायेगा हम जिसके लिये १० हजार रूपया देरहे हैं, क्या यह डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से ही कंटिन्यु होगा ?

ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی ۔ اگر آنریبل ممبر تھوڑی دیر تک تامل فرمائیں تو میں انکے سامنے تفصیلات رکھونگا ۔ ہمارے ڈپارٹمنٹ سے تین مہینے میں ایک دفعہ میگزین نکالا جاتا ہے ۔ یہ میگزین دو زبانوں میں نکالا جاتا ہے ۔ تلگو اور مرہٹی میں ۔ اس پر ۱۶ ہزار کا خرچہ ہوتا ہے اور اسٹاف پر خرچہ الگ ہوتا ہے ۔ ہمارے پاس پروپوزل

یہ تھا کہ ان دو زبانوں کے علاوہ کنڑی میں بھی نکالا جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ تین مہینے میں ایک دفعہ نکالنے کے بجائے مہینے میں ایک دفعہ یا کم از کم دو مہینے میں ایک دفعہ نکالا جائے اس کے متعلق اسٹیمیٹ میرے سامنے آیا تھا۔ اس میں ۴۰ ہزار روپئے کا مزید اضافہ ہوگا۔ ہمارے سامنے یہ سوال ابھی تک ہے کہ کیا یہ میگزین تین زبانوں میں نکالا جائے؟ اور اس کے ساتھ ہی یہ بھی سوال ہے کہ اگر تین مہینے کے بجائے دو مہینے میں ایک دفعہ میگزین نکالا جائے تو ۴۰ ہزار کا اضافہ برداشت کیا جاسکتا ہے یا نہیں۔ اگر نان آفیشیل اور نان پولیٹیکل پارٹیز (Non-political parties) اس میں حصہ لیں تو اچھا ہوگا۔ ڈپارٹمنٹ اکیلے یہ کام نہیں کرسکتا۔ ڈپارٹمنٹ اس اسکیم کو اگزامن کررہا ہے کہ کس طرح کم اخراجات میں یہ چیز ہوسکتی ہے؟ فارمرس سوسائٹیز (Farmers societies) اور فارمرس یونین کے سلسلے میں آنریبل ممبر فار کریم نگر نے جو خیالات ظاہر کئے ہیں اس کے لئے میں انکا ممنون ہوں۔ انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ مجھے کانگریس میں ایک بہت بڑی جگہ دیگئی ہے اور میں دوسرے کسی نان پولیٹیکل ادارے کا ہاتھ نہیں بٹا سکتا۔ میں منسٹر ہوں اور سب پولیٹیکل پارٹیوں سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں۔ مگر میں ذمہ داری سے یہ چیز کہونگا کہ کھیتوں کے متعلق بڑے بڑے کام۔ یا ولیج انڈسٹریز کے متعلق بڑے بڑے کام سب پولیٹیکل پارٹیز والے ہی شروع کرے تھے۔ بعد میں دھیرے دھیرے ایسے لوگ آگئے جن کا پالیٹکس سے کوئی تعلق نہیں تھا۔ مگر میں یہ کہونگا کہ میرے لئے وہ دن بڑا مبارک ہوگا جس دن میں فارمرس کی صحیح خدمت کرنے کے لئے اپنی پولیٹیکل زندگی کو ختم کرکے فارمرس یونین اور اسی قسم کے دوسرے اداروں کو اپنا پورا وقت دے سکوں۔ اس کا میں یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔

میں یہ بھی کہدینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں ۲۰ سال پہلے حیدرآباد کی حکومت اس قسم کے ادارے رکھنے کے لئے سوچ رہی تھی تو کیا آج ڈیموکریسی کے اس دور میں ایسا سوچنا بھی گناہ ہے؟ آنریبل ممبر نے اس بازو سے کہا کہ کیوں نہیں اگریکلچرل امپرومنٹ فنڈ سے اور بھی زیادہ رقم دیتے؟ میں اس کو اچھی اسپرٹ سمجھتا ہوں۔ اس میں کسی ایک پارٹی سے تعلق نہ رکھنے والے بھی موجود ہیں اور میں نے ایک سوال کے جواب میں یہ بھی صاف طور پر کہدیا تھا کہ اس میں اس آنریبل ہاؤز کے بھی تین ممبرس ہیں۔ فینانس ڈپارٹمنٹ کے آفیسر اور پی۔ ایس۔ پی کے بھی ایک ممبر موجود ہیں ان کی موجودگی میں یہ طے پایا کہ ۱۰ ہزار روپیے دوسرے اداروں کو دئے جائیں۔ اس کے متعلق میں پھر ایک بار صفائی پیش کردینا چاہتا ہوں۔

श्री व्ही. डी. देशपांडे : पहले आपने कहा था कि फॉरमर युनियन को गव्हर्नमेंट की तरफ से पैसा नहीं दिया जारहा है, और अब कहते हैं कि दिया जारहा है, गव्हर्नमेंट रकम किस तरह से एक व्यक्ति के लिये नहीं दी जा सकती। मिनिस्टर चाहे तो उसमें काम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन

گورنمنٹ کا پیسا اس کام کے لیے استعمال نہیں کیا جا سکتا ۔ اس طرح سرکاری پیسا ایک یونین کے لیے دینا تو ہم پولیٹیکل امداد ہی سمجھتے ہیں ۔

ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی ۔ میں کافی صاف کردیا ہوں ۔ میں اس کے پہلے کے جواب کا حوالہ دیتا ہوں ۔ میں آنریبل اپوزیشن لیڈر کو دعوت دیتا ہوں کہ وہ پھر مکرر غور سے پڑھیں اس کے بعد بھی ان کا یہ مشورہ ہو تو اس پر غور کیا جائے گا ۔ اس قسم کے آرگنائزیشن کتنے اہم ہیں اس پر بھی وہ غور کریں ۔

میں اسٹیشنری کے سلسلہ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ "پراسپریٹی" (Prosperity) کی جو کتاب تھوڑے سمے میں چھ روپئے فی صفحہ کے حساب سے شائع کرنا بیان کیا گیا ہے اس کی نسبت مجھے معلومات نہیں ہیں ۔ لیکن جملہ چار سو کتابیں چھپی ہیں ۔ اور اس کے جتنے بھی پیجس ہیں اس کے لئے (۵۰۰) روپے دیئے گئے ہیں ۔ اس حساب سے کیا ریٹ آتا ہے اور سلور جوبلی سے جو خاص دلچسپی ہے اس کا ایوان کو اندازہ ہوسکتا ہے ۔ لیکن پھر بھی میں اس کی تفصیلات منگوا کردوں گا ۔

ڈپارٹمنٹل اسٹاف کے سمبندھ میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ حیدرآباد میں پرانے دور میں جیسا تھا ویسا ہی اب بھی ہے ۔ لیکن آپ تعجب کریں گے کہ ۳۷ ایسے تعلقے ہیں جہاں ہمارے اگریکلچرل اسسٹنس نہیں ہیں ۔ عادل آباد تعلقہ کا میں ذکر کروں گا جہاں سے آنریبل ممبر آئے ہیں ۔ اگر اگریکلچر ڈپارٹمنٹ کے آفیسروں سے ان کو ملنے کی عادت ہے تو ان کو شائد یاد ہوگا کہ وہاں تین تعلقوں کے لئے ایک آفیسر ہے

شری داجی شنکر راؤ ۔ ان آفیسروں سے ملنے کی عادت ہے ۔ اگر وہ گالیاں نہ دیں تو ملنے کی عادت ہے ۔

ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی ۔ میں گالیوں کی باتوں کا ذکر کرکے وقت نہ لوں گا ۔ گالیاں نہیں دی گئیں ۔ میں انفرمیشن کی باتیں کہوں گا ۔ تین تین تعلقوں کو ایک ایک آفیسر دیا گیا ہے اور ایسے تعلقے موجود ہیں جہاں ہمارا اسٹاف نہیں ہے ۔ جتنی زیادہ رقم خرچ کی جاتی ہے وہ وہاں ۔ ایک آفیسر کے منیمم رکوائرمنٹس (Minimum requirements) کے لئے ہے ۔ ہم اس سے متعلق غور کررہے ہیں ۔ ابھی ایک اسسٹنٹ ڈائرکٹر کے پوسٹ کے لئے آپ کے سامنے کہا گیا ۔ کمیونٹی پراجکٹ اور اکسٹنشن بلاکس کے کام بہت سی جگہوں پر شروع ہونے کی وجہ سے ان کاموں کو زیادہ کوآرڈینیٹ (Co-ordinate) کرنے اور انہیں الرٹ (Alert) ہوکر کام کرنے اور ریسرچ کے کام کا پروگرام تیار کرنے کے لئے سینکشنڈ پوسٹس (Sanctioned posts) میں سے ایک جائداد کو اسپیشل آفیسر (ڈی ۔ ڈی ۔ اے) کی پوسٹ قرار دیکر یہ کام انہیں دیا گیا ہے ۔ یہ پرانے ہینڈس ہی میں سے ہیں اور انہیں ہیڈ کوارٹر پر اس خاص کام کو کرنے کے لئے رکھا گیا ہے ۔

اس کے بعد ''بلس،، (Bulls) کی نسبت بھی کہا گیا ہے ۔ حیدرآباد میں ۱۵ چھوٹے بڑے فارمس موجود ہیں ۔ ان کے لئے بیل خریدے گئے کیوں کہ جو کام ہوتا ہے وہ بیلوں ہی سے ہوتا ہے ۔ ابھی تک ہمارے پاس ایسی مشنری نہیں ہے کہ بغیر بیلوں کے کام ہوسکے۔ یہاں جو رقم رکھی گئی ہے یہ صحیح ہے کہ وہ رکرنگ اکسپنسس (Recurring expenses) کےطور پر رکھی گئی ہے ۔ زراعت کا تجربہ رکھنے والے سارے لوگ جانتے ہیں کہ ہمارے پاس بیلوں کے لئے کتنی رقم خرچ کرنی پڑتی ہے ۔ چنانچہ اس سلسلہ میں تقریباً ۳۲ ہزار روپئے جو رکھے گئے ہیں اس سے اس کا اندازہ ہوسکتا ہے ۔ جو بیل بوڑھے ہوجاتے ہیں یا جو ری پلیس (Replace) کرنے کے قابل ہوجاتے ہیں ان کو بدلنے کے لئے یہ رقم رکھی گئی ہے ۔ ان کی تفصیلات بتانا ممکن نہیں البتہ جو بیل اب موجود ہیں ان کی تفصیلات بتلائی جاسکتی ہیں ۔

میں آخر میں ایک بات ریسرچ کے سمبندھ میں کہکر اپنی تقریر ختم کروں گا ۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ کئی بار دونوں بازوؤں کے آنریبل ممبرس اگریکلچر ریسرچ فارمس ۔ خاصکر حمایت ساگر ، تشریف لائے اور وہاں کام کرنے والوں کی ہمت افزائی کی ۔ میں بار بار کہتا رہا کہ آنریبل ممبرس وہاں تشریف لائیں تاکہ وہاں کے پرابلمس کو ڈسکس (Discuss) کریں ۔ وہاں کے آفیسروں نے بھی ایسی دعوت دی تاکہ وہ آپ کے پوائنٹ آف ویو کو اور آپ ان کے پوائنٹ آف ویو کو سمجھ سکیں کیوں کہ جو ریسرچ کا کام ہوتا ہے اس کی کلپنا (कल्पना) کیسی ہوتی ہے سمجھنا مشکل ہے ۔ میں اتفاق سے ایک سائنس کا اسٹوڈنٹ ہوں اور یہ ماننے والوں میں سے ہوں کہ اس دیش میں بنیادی ترقی سوائے ریسرچ کے نہیں ہوسکتی ۔ ہمارے پاس جو ریسرچ کا کام ہوتا ہے اس میں بہت سی نئی نئی چیزیں ہوتی ہیں اور جو کام اب تک ہوا ہے وہ انوالیوایبل (Invaluable) ہے ۔ اس کا لاکھوں میں اندازہ نہیں کیا جاسکتا ۔ میں ریسرچ کے لئے یہ مانتا ہوں اور اس سے پہلے بھی بجٹ کے جنرل ڈسکشن میں کہا تھا کہ بعض لوگ اس سے مایوس نظر آتے ہیں لیکن مجھے وشواس ہے کہ اگر وہ ریسرچ اسٹیشن جائیں تو اپنے ساتھ ایک بہتر تصور لیکر آئیں گے کیوں کہ حیدرآباد میں ریسرچ کے کام میں جس ڈھنگ سے ترقی ہو رہی ہے وہ امید افزا ہے ۔ میں نے تقریر کے لئے جتنا وقت لینے کا وعدہ کیا تھا اس سے زیادہ وقت لے چکا ہوں ۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ آنریبل ممبرس اپنے کٹ موشنس واپس لیں گے ۔

شری بھجنگ راؤ ۔ میں آنریبل منسٹر سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ نمبر ۱۲ سیڈس کو لازمی قرار دیا گیا ہے ۔ ایسا کیوں کیا گیا ۔ لازمی کی بجائے آپشن (Option) کیوں نہیں دیا جاتا ؟

ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی ۔ جتنے بھی امپرووڈ سیڈس (Improved Seeds) ہیں ان کو یہاں پر جو سیڈ لنگ ایکٹ ہے اس کے تحت نوٹیفیکیشن کے ذریعہ دینے کی ضرورت

ہوتی ہے ورنہ آپشن پر چھوڑدیں تو اور بھی ڈی جنریشن ہوگا اور اس میں مختلف قسم کے سیڈس مل جائیں گے - اس سے ہماری کلٹیویشن متاثر ہوگی اس لئے اس طرح نہیں کرسکتے - جیسا کہ میں پہلے کہہ چکا ہوں ہم ڈیٹیاس پر بعد میں سوچ سکتے ہیں اور اس ڈفیکلٹی (Difficulty) کو دور کرسکتے ہیں -

شری بھجنگ راؤ - کیا اس عمل سے دستور نے جو حقوق عطا کئے ہیں ان پر حملہ نہیں ہوتا ؟

ڈاکٹر چنا ریڈی - سیڈس اور سیڈلنگ ایکٹ کو نافذ کرنے میں حق تلفی ہوتی ہے تو ایسے بہت سے اچھے ایکٹس ہم نافذ کررہے ہیں جس کو حق تلفی سمجھا جائے تو مشکل ہے -

مسٹر اسپیکر - اب میں کٹ موشنس ووٹ پر رکھتا ہوں -

Mr. Speaker : I shall now put the cut-motions to vote.

Demand No. 32— Head of Account—Major Head—40 Agriculture—F. 32 Rs. 5,00,000.

Stationery & Printing required for the Grow More Food Scheme

Shri K.L. Narsimha Rao : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut-motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Supplementary Maize Scheme

Shri V. D. Deshpande : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut-motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Development Schemes

Shri V.D. Deshpande : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Distribution of improved varieties of pulses like Tuar, Gram etc.

Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao : I beg leave of the House, to withdraw my cut-motion. The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Working of the Agricultural Dept. with special reference to Experimental and Research Schemes

Shri R.P. Deshmukh: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut-motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Failure of the cotton researches and schemes for multiplication of cotton seed in Parbhani Dist.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Re. 1".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 under Demand No. 32 (shown under Major Head 40 Agriculture F—32) be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the Demands and cut-motions relating to the Minister for Public Health, Medical and Rural Reconstruction.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: I suggest that it is better to adjourn now. The rest of the cut-motions relating to Demands of the Minister for Public Health, Medical and Rural Reconstruction may be taken up on 30th inst., after the Supplementary Demands as they are only a few.

Shri S.L. Newasikar (Aurangabad): We may take them on the 30th inst.

Mr. Speaker: All right, we adjourn now.

The House then adjourned till Half past Nine of the Clock on Monday, the 29th March, 1954.